The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Can America Keep Out of War in the Orient or Elsewhere?

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1935 VOLUME 74, NUMBER 4

FORTY CENTS A COPY

74-119

Chinese Railways

Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Nanking-Shanghai Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the "Garden City of the Orient," Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the "Gate of the Yangtze River," and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

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74-120

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W. SHANGHAI-HANKOW LINE *E.*

7.00 *dep.*	Shanghai	*arr.*	14.05
9.15 *arr.*	Nanking	*dep.*	11.50
9.30 *dep.*	Nanking	*arr.*	11.35
11.15 *arr.*	Anking	*dep.*	9.50
11.20 *dep.*	Anking	*arr.*	9.45
12.20 *arr.*	Kiukiang	*dep.*	8.45
12.35 *dep.*	Kiukiang	*arr.*	8.30
14.05 *arr.*	Hankow	*dep.*	7.00

Daily Service

N. SHANGHAI-PEIPING LINE *S.*

6.30 *dep.*	Shanghai	*arr.*	12.25
7.30 *arr.*	Nanking	*dep.*	11.25
7.50 *dep.*	Nanking	*arr.*	11.05
9.40 *arr.*	Tsingtao	*dep.*	9.15
10.00 *dep.*	Tsingtao	*arr.*	8.55
11.45 *arr.*	Tientsin	*dep.*	7.10
12.00 *dep.*	Tientsin	*arr.*	6.55
12.25 *arr.*	Peiping	*dep.*	6.30

N. Bound on every Tuesday & Saturday—S. Bound on every Wednesday & Sunday. *Douglas P*

6.30 *dep.*	Shanghai	*arr.*	3.30
9.30 *arr.*	Haichow	*dep.*	12.30
9.45 *dep.*		*arr.*	12.15
11.05 *arr.*	Tsingtao	*dep.*	10.55
11.20 *dep.*		*arr.*	10.40
2.30 *arr.*	Tientsin	*dep.*	7.30
2.45 *dep.*		*arr.*	7.15
3.30 *arr.*	Peiping	*dep.*	6.30

N. bound on every Thursday—S bound on every Friday. *Stinson P*

S. CHUNGKING-KUNMING LINE *N*

10.00 *dep.*	Chungking	*arr.*	3.30
12.30 *arr.*	Kweiyang	*dep.*	1.00
1.00 *dep.*		*arr.*	12.30
3.30 *arr.*	Kunming	*dep.*	10.00

S. Bound on every Thursday. N. Bound on every Friday.

E. CHENGTU-CHUNGKING LINE *W.*

12.00 *dep.*	Chengtu	*arr.*	16.30
14.00 *arr.*	Chungking	*dep.*	14.30

Both East and West Bounds on every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

W. HANKOW-CHUNGKING LINE *E.*

7.30 *dep.*	Hankow	*arr.*	15.50
9.00 *arr.*	Shasi	*dep.*	14.20
9.15 *dep.*	Shasi	*arr.*	14.15
10.00 *arr.*	Ichang	*dep.*	13.30
10.15 *dep.*	Ichang	*arr.*	13.15
12.25 *arr.*	Wanhsien	*dep.*	11.05
12.40 *dep.*	Wanhsien	*arr.*	10.50
14.30 *arr.*	Chungking	*dep.*	9.00

West bound on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

East bound on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

S. SHANGHAI-CANTON LINE *N.*

6.30 *dep.*	Shanghai	*arr.*	15.00
8.25 *arr.*	Wenchow	*dep.*	13.05
8.45 *dep.*	Wenchow	*arr.*	12.45
10.05 *arr.*	Foochow	*dep.*	11.25
10.25 *dep.*	Foochow	*arr.*	11.05
11.35 *arr.*	Amoy	*dep.*	9.55
11.55 *dep.*	Amoy	*arr.*	9.35
12.55 *arr.*	Swatow	*dep.*	8.35
13.15 *dep.*	Swatow	*arr.*	8.15
15.00 *arr.*	Canton	*dep.*	6.30

South Bound on every Tuesday and Friday.

North Bound on every Thursday and Sunday.

CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION CORPORATION

EURASIA AVIATION CORPORATION

FALL TIME TABLE 1935

Shanghai-Tchukuchak Line

West Bound			East Bound		
6.30	Dep.	SHANGHAI	Arr.	18.15	
7.45	Arr.	NANKING	Dep.	17.00	
8.00	Dep.	NANKING	Arr.	16.50	
10.40	Arr.	CHENGCHOW	Dep.	14.10	
11.10	Dep.	CHENGCHOW	Arr.	13.40	
13.20	Arr.	SIAN	Dep.	11.30	
13.30	Dep.	SIAN	Arr.	11.00	
16.30	Arr.	LANCHOW	Dep.	8.00	
	Dep.	LANCHOW	Arr.		
	Arr.	SUCHOW	Dep.		
	Dep.	SUCHOW	Arr.		
	Arr.	HAMI	Dep.		
	Dep.	HAMI	Arr.		
	Arr.	URUMTCHI	Dep.		
	Dep.	URUMTCHI	Arr.		
	Arr.	TCHUKUCHAK	Dep.		

Tuesday & Friday — Wednesday & Saturday

Peiping-Canton Line

South Bound			North Bound		
7.00	Dep.	PEIPING	Arr.	11.30	
10.30	Arr.	CHENGCHOW	Dep.	8.00	
	Dep.	CHENGCHOW	Arr.		
	Arr.	HANKOW	Dep.		
	Dep.	HANKOW	Arr.		
	Arr.	CHANGSHA	Dep.		
	Dep.	CHANGSHA	Arr.		
	Arr.	CANTON	Dep.		

Tuesday & Friday — Thursday & Sunday

Lanchow-Paotow Line

North Bound			South Bound		
8.00	Dep.	LANCHOW	Arr.	16.20	
10.00	Dep.	NINSHIA	Dep.	14.20	
10.20	Dep.	NINSHIA	Arr.	14.00	
12.20	Arr.	PAOTOW	Dep.	12.00	

Wed. & Sat. — Tues. & Fri.

Sian-Chengtu Line

South Bound			North Bound		
14.00	Dep.	SIAN	Arr.	11.00	
15.00	Arr.	HANCHUNG	Dep.	10.00	
15.10	Dep.	HANCHUNG	Arr.	9.50	
17.00	Arr.	CHENGTU	Dep.	8.00	

Tues. & Fri. — Wed. & Sat.

NOTES: 1. This time table is effective on and after 25th September and is subject to change without notice.

2. Special flights to other places can be arranged by special agreement.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

September 25, 1935
Stock Exchange — Business Done:-
Total Volume: 1,000,000 Shares

1934-35 High	1934-35 Low	Div. $ per sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale Sept. 25	Last Sale Sept. 24
11⅞	4⅝	—	Adams Express	8¾	8
146	90¼	4.00	American Can	141¾	141½
24⅞	14⅝	0.40	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	23¼	23⅞
13¾	2	—	American & For. Power	6	6¼
41	11¾	—	American & Foreign Pwr. $7 pref.	30½	30¾
18½	10	—	American Radiator & S.S.	16⅞	17⅛
144¾	99¼	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	137	138½
102¾	67	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	100½	101⅜
27⅝	7¼	—	American Waterworks	16	16¼
21¾	8	—	Anaconda Copper	20⅜	20⅞
72⅜	36⅝	2.00	Atchison, T. & S. Fe	49	49½
57⅜	15	—	Auburn	35	35¼
24½	7⅞	—	Baltimore & Ohio	16	15⅞
49¼	22½	—	Bethlehem Steel	38¼	38½
15½	6⅜	—	Boeing Airplane Co.,	14⅝	14⅜
53	16½	1.50	Borg Warner	51½	52
18¼	9½	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	9⅝	10
88¾	35	—	Case, J. I.	77⅝	77¾
54⅞	28	1.00	Caterpillar Tr.	50¼	51
40¾	15⅝	1.40	Chase National Bank	29	29⅝
49⅞	34	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	45¼	45½
48¾	37⅛	2.80	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¼	45½
78	29¼	1.00	Chrysler	70¾	71⅜
19¼	8¾	—	Columbia Gas & Electric	11½	12
36¾	15¾	0.60	Coml. Solvents	18⅜	18⅞
3¾	0⅝	—	Commonwealth & Southern (ord.)	1⅝	1⅝
47⅝	16¼	1.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	26½	26⅞
14¼	6½	0.25	Consolidated Oil	8	8
28	15⅛	0.25	Contin ntal Oil	19	19¼
84¼	55¼	3.00	Corn Products	62½	63⅜
32¾	14⅞	0.75	Douglas Aircraft	30	30⅛
134	80	3.60	Du Pont de Nemours	126	125⅞
23½	8¾	—	Electric Bond & Share	11⅝	12⅜
34¾	16⅞	0.80	General Electric	32¾	33⅜
37¼	23	1.80	General Foods	30⅜	31⅜
46½	24⅝	2.00	General Motors	44⅜	48⅛
45¾	13¾	1.00	General Railway Signal	32¼	34
23	14½	1.20	Gold Dust	16	16⅛
41⅝	16	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	18¼	18⅝
60¾	33¼	1.00	Humble Oil	54⅜	54⅝
31½	21	0.80	International Nickel	29⅞	30⅛
17⅝	5⅝	—	International Tel. & Tel.	10	10¼
77	39	0.25	Johns Manville	78	78½
25¾	14	0.60	Kennecott	24⅝	24⅛
44⅝	20⅜	2.00	Loew's Inc.	43⅝	44¼
26	15⅝	1.20	Lorillard	24⅞	25¼
79½	39	1.00	Monsanto Chemical	78¼	79¼
37	20	—	Montgomery Ward	32¾	33⅛
43	16⅞	1.00	National City Bank	27	28
18⅝	13	1.20	National Dairy Prods.	16¼	16⅝
31⅝	16	2.00	National Distillers	28⅝	29⅛
15½	5	0.80	National Power & Lt.	9⅝	9⅞
45¼	12¼	—	New York Central	24½	25
25¼	9½	1.00	North American	19¾	20
28½	12⅝	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	27	27¼
44½	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	40⅞	40⅞
6⅝	2¾	—	Packard Motors	4⅞	5⅛
84⅜	51½	2.00	Penney, J.C.	83	82½
39⅛	17¼	1.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	27⅞	27½
28⅞	18	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	26	26⅛
45	20⅝	2.40	Public Serv. of N.J.	39⅝	40⅜
8¼	4	—	Radio Corporation	7½	7¾
62⅞	43¼	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	54¾	55¾
39½	17⅛	—	Schenley	37¼	37½
60⅞	31	0.75	Sears Roebuck	55⅞	56¼
19⅞	10⅝	0.30	Socony-Vacuum	11⅛	11⅛
22⅝	10⅛	1.50	Southern California Edison	21¼	21¾
33¾	13	—	Southern Pacific	19¼	19
25¼	12⅝	0.80	Standard Brands	13¼	13⅜
17	1¾	—	Standard Gas & Electric	5⅛	5⅛
50⅛	35¾	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	43⅛	43⅛
67½	47¼	3.80	Sterling Products	63	64¼
43¼	29	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	32¾	32¾
8½	5	0.30	Transamerica	7¾	7¾
69	35⅝	1.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	65⅞	66⅞
139⅞	83⅛	6.00	Union Pacific	100	99⅛
20¼	3½	—	United Aircraft (New)	19	19½
9⅞	3¾	—	United Airline Trans.	9	9⅝
3⅝	1½	—	United Corporation	4¼	4¼
20¼	9⅜	1.00	United Gas Improvement	15⅞	16
66¼	40¼	2.00	Universal Leaf	65	68¾
64¾	32	2.00	U.S. Indus. Alcohol	44½	45⅛
24	9⅜	—	U. S Rubber	13⅝	13⅝
59⅞	27⅞	—	U. S Steel	45¼	45⅝
21¾	11⅛	—	Vanadium	17¾	18⅛
8¼	2¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	7¾	8
79⅛	27⅞	0.50	Westinghouse Electric	74⅝	75¾

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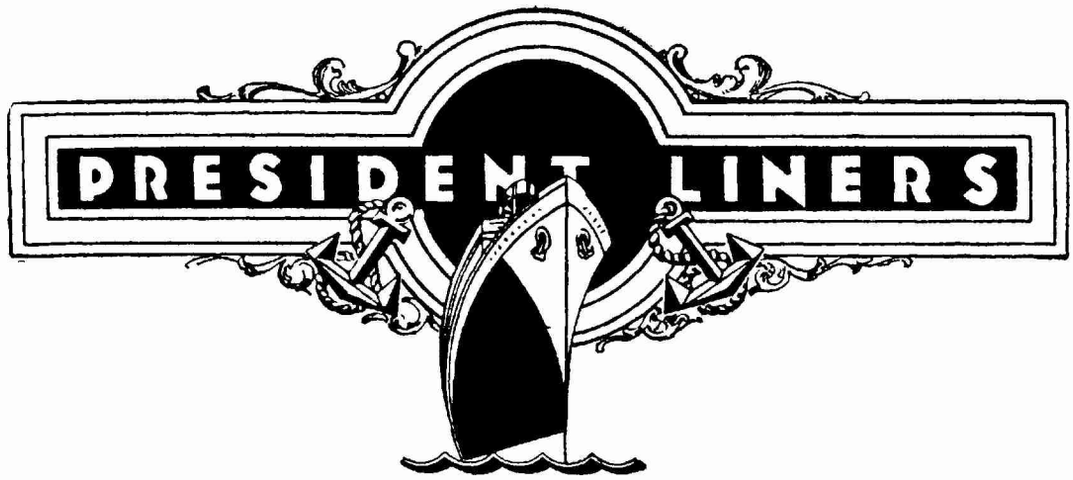

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密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE. POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

B. A. T's MANCHURIAN POSITION BECOMES INSECURE

A REUTER report from Dairen on Sept. 14 stated that Japanese interests in Manchukuo and Japan proper have organized the Manchurian Tobacco Company with a capitalization of Yen 12,000,000 for the purpose of competing with the British-American Tobacco Company. The new Japanese company, according to the report, will seek a merger with the Toa Tobacco Company, a 10,000,000 yen concern which already controls the sale of cigarettes in Korea and the Kwantung leased territory. The Toa concern is a subsidiary of the official government tobacco monopoly in Japan. While it is too early to forecast results, it is likely that with these powerful Japanese concerns in the field the British cigarette company will have difficulties in operating in future and probably will suffer the fate of the large foreign oil companies which were forced out of Manchuria by a Japanese monopoly which the foreign governments designated as a violation of the Nine-Power treaty and the Open Door. But the Japanese proceeded with their oil monopoly and the foreign companies are now definitely out of what was once a profitable selling field; hence it probably will not be many weeks before the Japanese grant a cigarette monopoly to the new Japanese company and the considerable number of Britons engaged in selling cigarettes in Manchukuo will be looking for jobs elsewhere.

When the Japanese seized China's northeastern provinces in 1931 many foreigners engaged in business in that area welcomed the move on the ground that the Japanese would "clean up the country, build roads and generally improve things." The manager of a large foreign oil concern even told foreign newspaper correspondents that the Japanese occupation probably would result in doubling the sale of gasoline within a few months; hence the Japanese occupation probably was a good thing, or words to that effect. Well, the Japanese occupation did increase the sale of gasoline immediately—for the use of Japanese military airplanes and tanks while the Japanese army was conquering the country. But the foreign oil companies were not permitted to enjoy the harvest for long. Japanese capitalists and indus-

trialists formed a large oil company and the puppet Manchukuo government granted it a monopoly and that ended the story for the foreign oil companies. The Japanese company took over the agencies and installations of the foreign concerns as going enterprises, erected its own refineries in the field and, as stated, the large foreign oil concerns were compelled to admit defeat despite the fact that they received full diplomatic support from their home governments and have since lodged large claims for losses caused by the Japanese confiscation of their properties.

The local correspondent of the *London Times*, in the course of a recent article dealing with the Japanese challenge to American and European enterprise in China stated that many foreigners in 1931 felt that the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and the Japanese intervention at Shanghai had saved them (the foreigners) from being over-run by Chinese bandit armies or that the Japanese were building a bulwark against Russian influence. "But now" stated the correspondent of the well known London paper," It is doubtful whether this view is held by all foreigners

there are some foreigners who are still convinced that Japanese dominance is the best thing that can happen to China and all connected with her but events in Manchukuo, coupled with the unmistakable meaning of developments in China proper of late have tended to shake this complacency Foreigners who were inclined to think that the removal of the Kuomintang and the disappearance of the warlords from the north of China would induce a general period of prosperity in which all would share, seem not to have appreciated the significance of Japanese military policy . . "

The remarks of the Shanghai correspondent of the *London Times*, about the foreigners who have changed their minds on the Japanese issue are particularly applicable to the changed attitude of officials of the British cigarette trust which has dominated the China trade for several decades. When the Japanese originally seized Mukden they barricaded the factories of the B. A. T. in that district and refused for a considerable time to permit the firm to do business. High officials of the Company hurried to Hsinking from London and Shanghai and they succeeded in making a deal with the Japanese whereby the Company was able to continue and even expand its activities. The Japanese had threatened to grant a monopoly to the Toa cigarette concern at the very beginning. But as a result of the B. A. T's deal, that organization suddenly became very pro-Manchukuo and the directors allegedly promised the Japanese to work for Manchukuoan recognition in London. The visit of the so-called Barnby Mission to Manchukuo allegedly was stimulated by the B. A. T., but that came to naught due to Lord Barnby's bankruptcy shortly following his return to London. Lately, the officials of the B. A. T. have again become "anti-Manchukuo," the reason not becoming known to the public until the recent announcment of Japan's intentions to create a powerful competing organ, which in all probability, will shortly be granted a monopoly.

ARE THE KOREAN REVOLUTIONISTS COMING TO LIFE AGAIN?

THE Japanese newspapers in Shanghai published reports on Sept. 19, 20 and 21 regarding developments in the local Korean community which may or may not indicate a revival of the Korean independence movement. According to the *Mainichi*, a so-called "congress" of Korean revolutionary organization drafted a "manifesto" on July 3 last which recently was circulated in America and Europe. The manifesto apparently was drafted by three revolutionary organizations, the Korean Revolutionary Party, the Korean Independence Party and the New Korean Independence League, which groups have since pooled their activities and formed the "Great Korean Independence Party". It was this move which apparently attracted the attention of the Japanese for the report in the *Mainichi* ended with the familiar statement, "The Japanese authorities are watching the activities of these Korean revolutionaries closely". Another report in the same paper on the following day, apparently based on police reports, alleged that the new unified Korean party had already "split" due to divergence of views on various questions. The Shanghai *Nippo*, another Japanese paper, reported on September 20 that the chief of the Japanese consular police had recommended that some of the funds raised by Japanese philanthropic bodies here should be used to finance Korean schools and also as relief for indigent Koreans. This report concluded with the statement that the recommendation of the Japanese police chief was an indication "of the good care which the Japanese authorities give the Koreans".

The statement that a Japanese police official had urged relief for Koreans here was refreshing indeed because the Japanese consular police in Shanghai, a special branch of which watches over Korean activities exclusively, usually devote their energies to kidnapping and shooting Koreans suspected of revolutionary activities in this section of China. We doubt whether there has been any change in Japanese policy toward their Korean subjects. The fact that the Japanese newspapers have renewed their interest in the Koreans probably indicates that Japanese officials are plotting fresh persecutions. Recently it was reported that the Japanese ambassador had demanded that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek dismiss several Korean students who were enrolled in the National Military Academy at Nanking.

While Japanese oppression, persecution and torture of Koreans here is a terrible thing, it does serve a good purpose. It indicates to the Chinese people how the Japanese treat their subjects, and as such, constitutes a graphic and ever-present example of what is in store for the Chinese just as soon as the Japanese conquest of China has progressed to the point where the Japanese will feel safe in turning on the screws.

STRANGE SIMILARITY IN CASES OF DR. MINOBE AND EDITOR TU.

A FEW weeks ago a Chinese editor, Tu Chung-yuan, published an article in his magazine entitled "Gossip About Emperors." The magazine, a widely circulated journal, was known as the *New Life Weekly*, hence the case involving Editor Tu has come to be known as the "New Life Case." Since the Japanese warlords charged that the article "Gossip About Emperors" was disrespectful of the Japanese Emperor, military pressure was applied at Nanking and as a result, Editor Tu Chung-yuan was sentenced to 14 months in jail. It was such a glaring case of the military forces of one nation interfering with and intimidating the courts of another nation that it attracted and continues to attract international attention. On Aug. 21, the local Japanese military attache threated *The China Weekly Review* because this journal on July 27 published a brief summary of the article from the *New Life Weekly*. But since the United States still observes its constitutional guarantees of a free press, the Japanese military threat in this case was of no avail.

On Tuesday of his week the local newspapers reported that the highest court in Nanking had overruled the decision of the Second Branch Kiangsu Court and in consequence Editor Tu Chung-yuan will have an opportunity to appeal against the 14-months' sentence which he is now serving. When the Judge of the Kiangsu Court handed down the sentence and refused to consider an appeal, he remarked significantly: "Circumstances do not permit an appeal in this case." The "circumstances" to which he referred, in all probability, were the threats and demands the Japanese warlords had lodged at Nanking, which not only called for the punishment of the editor and suppression of the *New Life Weekly*, but also demanded the dissolution of the Kuomintang political party branch at Shanghai. The Chinese papers reported that Mrs. Tu, wife of the Editor of the *New Life Weekly*, will now proceed with the legal steps necessary to appeal the case to the highest court at the national capital.

Now we turn to the Minobe case at Tokyo: Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe was Japan's best known professor of international law at the Imperial University. About twenty years ago, he wrote a treatise on the Japanese governmental system in which he referred to the Emperor as an "Organ of the State." Several months ago one of Japan's warlords in searching for something to use against the civilian politicians as a means of discrediting party government in favor of a military fascist regime, ran across Dr. Minobe's statement. There was a terrible outcry. Military pressure was brought to bear and the frightened politicians in the Diet ordered Dr. Minobe's books censored, and finally forced him to resign from the House of Peers to which he was elected in recognition of his services to the state. Since Dr. Minobe has been writing and lecturing for many years on constitutional subjects, his views have naturally influenced all contemporary writers. Now the Japanese warlords have caused the publication of some 300 books on the Japanese constitution or constitutional law to be suspended while the militarists search them for "Minobeism." Also the warlords recently forced the Cabinet to issue an ambiguous declaration on "national polity" which repudiated the Minobe theory and declared that, instead of being an "organ" of the state, His Imperial Highness, The Emperor, "is the state."

Up to this point no serious attempt had been made to prosecute Dr. Minobe in the courts for lese majeste, but on Sept. 19, Gen. Yoshiyuki Kawashiima, Imperial War Minister, brought pressure, forcing Dr. Minobe's prosecution. Gen. Kawashima had just been appointed War Minister and apparently wanted to do something to demonstrate his patriotism. But the Ministry of Justice, after a long examination of Dr. Minobe, decided not to prosecute him and Dr. Jiro Missuyuki, Public Procurator-General, declared that, despite a careful examination of Dr. Minobe's works, "nothing was found as being disrespectful to the Imperial Family." As a result, the case was dismissed, but the latest reports from Tokyo state that the warlords may try to upset the Cabinet due to their anger over the dismissal of the Minobe Case.

Here the similarity in the two cases, that of Editor Tu Chung-yuan at Nanking and that of Dr. Minobe at Tokyo, ceases. It remains to be seen whether the Japanese warlords have more power to influence courts of justice in China than they apparently had in the capital of their own country. The decision of the Nanking High Court on the appeal of the New Life Case will be awaited with intense interest not only in China, but in other countries.

China Trade Act Registrar Asks Trustee for Asia Electric Co.

A summons was served on Truman Johnson, president of the Asia Electric Company, Sept 23 of an order by Judge Milton J. Helmick of the United States Court for China for him to show cause why a trustee should not be appointed for the company on grounds of violations of the China Trade Act. The order was issued following a lengthy complaint against the Asia Electric Company which was filed in the court by Miss A. Viola Smith, China Trade Act Registrar. According to this complaint, a total of 4140 shares of the capital stock of the company, representing the amount of $41,400, was issued in direct violation of sections 7 and 8 of the China Trade Act in that the said stock was issued for consideration other than cash, and that the company had failed to procure from the Registrar of the China Trade Act or the Secretary of Commerce of the United States any certification that its value as certified by the company was in fact not more than a fair market value of the promissory notes used for its purchase.

The directors of the company, as given in the latest directories, include the Messrs. Truman Johnson, George Sellett, Max Polin, E. G. Whittakes, A. R. Hager, and N. G. Beale. J. K. Yoen is listed as an engineer of the firm.

Editorials bearing on this subject appeared in *The Review* as follows:—

Aug. 17—Official U. S. Responsibility for Raven Scandal?
Aug. 24—U.S. Commerce Department Tightens Regulations of China Trade Act.

Admiral Murfin Arrives in Shanghai to Succeed F. B. Upham

Rear-Admiral O. G. Murfin, who will succeed Rear-Admiral Frank B. Upham as commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, arrived in Shanghai this week by the s.s. *President Coolidge*. Interviewed enroute at Yokohama, he commented on the abandonment of a plan to replace the flagship of the fleet, the 10,000-ton cruiser *Augusta*, with the 7,000-ton cruiser *Omaha*, saying it was because "a vessel under 10,000 tons was impractical for the purpose."

Problem of Revising Text-Books to Suit Japanese

THE *Shun Pao*, leading Chinese paper, discussed, in the course of a long editorial published in its issue of last Monday, the serious problem involved in complying with the Japanese demand for wholesale revision of text-books used in the schools of North China. The editorial in the *Shun Pao* also constituted the first definite evidence that Nanking had agreed to comply with the Japanese demand on this question which was lodged with the Peiping authorities last summer. However, it had already been reported that the schools at Shanghai and elsewhere in the Yangtsze Valley, as well as in North China, had "voluntarily" eliminated from the histories all references to the Japanese seizure of the northeastern provinces. Previously it also had been reported that some of the private Chinese schools in the Kiangwan area of Shanghai (near the new Japanese barracks) had decided to take no chances on arousing the ire of the invaders and had adopted several texts, including an English reader, which were written by Japanese.

The *Shun Pao*, in its discussion of the problem involved in the revision of school books in North China expressed the hope that the books would not be revised so radically as to have the effect of "denationalizing" the children who used the books in their school work. Attention was called to several instances in the South Seas where Chinese residents of European colonies had suffered serious humilation due to the use of textbooks which caused the children to forget their fatherland and in effect become "suppressed peoples." Chinese teachers who had participated in the schools in the South Seas were designated as "traitors" by the editor of the *Shun Pao*, who inquired whether the pending revision of textbooks in North China was due to outside influence as was the case in the European colonial possessions in the South Seas. Quoting from the San Min Chu-i, the patriotic gospel of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the editor of the *Shun Pao* declared that the purpose of education was to improve the living conditions of the people, maintain national independence, spread democracy and develop the livelihood of the people in order to aid in the realization of universal pease. In conclusion the editor courageously urged that those responsible for the revision of school text books in the North should keep in mind the "proclaimed aims of Chinese education" when they revise the text books.

As it has been only six or seven years since the school texts were revised throughout the country to accord with the new spirit of nationalism which accompanied the Koumintang revolutionary movement, the compulsion now to *re-revise* the books in order to satisfy the Japanese "conquerors" constitutes a particularly embarrassing problem. Prior to the nationalist movement in 1927-1928 modern education in China had been conducted on the hit-and-miss order, each province and district adopting its own type of books without uniform ity. In truth the mission schools constituted the only unified and continuous education that was being conducted in the country. But this was all changed when the nationalist movement swept the country. Old texts were discarded and a new and modernized system was introduced, the chief object being to inculcate patriotism and reconstruction in all lines of human endeavor. That the new nationalist system went too far in the other direction was obvious, but that it constituted an improvement on the old hit-and-miss system was obvious and was evidenced in the new spirit that swept the country.

But the Japanese militarists, intent on the conquest of China, want none of the patriotie teachings in the schools. While the Japanese have pushed popular patriotic education among their own people to such extent that illiteracy practically has been abolished, they have followed a quite different policy on this side of the Yellow Sea. One of the their first acts after the conquest of the Manchurian provinces in 1931 was to close up all of the universities, normal and middle schools which Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and his father the late Chang Tso-ling had established. These schools are still closed and the buildings are generally being used as barracks for the Japanese or Manchukuo garrisons. The new Manchukuo budget indicates a considerable appropriation for education, but a group of American educators recently in Manchuria reported that little has actually been done to develop the new system which the Japanese announced they were going to establish. In fact the only continuous system of education in the country is that operated within the zone of the South Manchuria Railway which is designed for the purpose of inculcating loyalty to the Japanese and their railway administration.

What will happen in North China now that the Japanese army has asserted its authority in that region cannot be forecasted. As the situation stands today the Chinese are (weakly and halfheartedly) trying to satisfy their Japanese masters by revising their own text-books. But the Japanese, obviously, will not be satisfied with the job and ultimately will take over the work themselves as they have done in Manchuria and other conquered territories.

The mission schools are in a particularly embarrassed position. Many of these institutions held out against the new nationalized educational polices of the Central Government which were introduced in 1927, and succeeding years, but now, with few exceptions all mission school have conformed to the new system. Now come the Japanese warlords and insist that this must be thrown out in favor of a "milk-and-water" system which all recognize is but a temporary measure to bridge over the period until the Japanese tighten their control and introduce their own system.

Can America Keep Out of War in the Orient or Elsewhere?

THE Vice-President of the United States, John N. Garner, the Secretary of War, George Dern, and a ship-load of American Senators and newspapermen are shortly visiting the Far East in order to paticipate in the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth, scheduled for Nov. 15. In addition, General Douglas MacArthur, Chief-of-staff of the U. S. Army, with a number of assistants, will shortly come to the Orient to become Military Advisor to the Philippine Commonwealth. General MacArthur, who served from 1922 to 1925 as Commandant of the Manila. District, retired last month from the command of the U. S. Army at Washington. Recently it was rumored that Gen. MacArthur might become American Commissioner at Manila upon the retirement of Frank Murphy, the present incumbent. George Dern, Secretary of War, and General MacArthur will travel to the Far East on the new 10,000-ton U. S. Cruiser *Chester*, which will remain in the Far East for several weeks, visiting Shanghai and possibly Nanking where Mr. Dern will make formal calls on officials of the National Government.

As the Democratic Party claims complete responsibility for granting the Filipinos their independence, it is but natural that the present Administration should make a big show out of the inauguration of the new Commonwealth. But aside from the political gestures designed for consumption at home there is more to the forthcoming episode at Manila that a political show for the enhancement of the Roosevelt administration and the Democratic Party. In a sense it amounts to a gesture by the Legislative, Executive and Military branches of the U. S. Government, that the creation of the Philippine Commonwealth does not mean the simultaneons evacuation of the Orient by the Americans. Also it is only the short-sighted and historically ignorant who claim that the granting of independence to the Filipinos at this time was precipited by the present crisis in international politics in the Pacific. Also for the spiritual benefit of the Republican Party it should be explained that the only difference in the policies of the two parties on the matter of Philippine independence was in degree. The Republicans were only a little more conservative on the issue. There never was any question of ultimate Philippine independence because such has always been a fundamental political desire of the American people.

But there are some people who long have argued that the Philippines constituted a weak spot in America's defenses in the Pacific, hence they doubtlessly will heave a sigh of relief at what they regard as an "evacuation" despite the fact that the U. S. will maintain a naval base and keep a High Commisioner at Manila for a period of 10 years while the Filipinos are strengthening themselves for ultimate independent statehood. General MacArthur's trip to Manila is for the purpose of helping the Filipinos develop their defenses on land, on the sea and in the air.

Whether the Japanese militarists would hesitate any longer in attempting to grab an independent Philippines than they would in launching a drive on the Philippines as an American colony can only serve as a subject for speculation. That the Japapnese would like to get their hands on the Philippines can be proved by anyone who will take the trouble to examine a geography for there it will be seen that the Philippine archipelago is a continuation of the mountain chain which constitutes Japan proper. The Japanese already have a considerable economic stake in the Philippines, which they intend to increase as soon as circumstances permit. That the Americans will not be able to escape responsibility for what happens at Manila, even after complete independence, is obvious. Also it appears equally obvious that the United States cannot sidestep responsibility for what happens elsewhere in the Pacific, even though that "happening" might be a war.

This subject is of special interest now in view of the crisis in the Mediterranean between Italy and Britain over the Ethiopian issue. Doubtlessly it will shock a considerable number of Americans to be told that the United States can no more afford to permit Japan to become supreme in the Pacific than Britain can afford to permit Mussolini to control the Mediterranean and the trade route to Britian's Indian Empire. Recently the writer was impressed by a letter contributed to the magazine *Time*, by a writer named Barbara Fletcher of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Commenting on an article which had appeared in the magazine on Aug. 12 referring to the Anglo-Dutch naval understanding with respect to the Netherlands Indies the writer of the letter declared that England "was playing her usual game, gathering up allies for the next struggle." Next there appeared the following interesting paragraph, significant as coming from a resident of Britain's most western Canadian province:

> "Why not tell the American people the truth—that they are faced with a life and death struggle with a powerful European and Asiatic coalition? Does anyone suppose that Japan would be flouting the Nine-Power agreement if she did not have English Sanction? England has said 'Go ahead,' for soon it will be England's turn to demand favors from Japan—close cooperation in a war against the U.S."

The sudden withdrawal of British naval vessels from the China coast plus the visit of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief economic adviser to the British government, to Japan, was responsible for a renewal of rumors of a resumption of the Anglo-Japanese naval alliance, but it seems scarcely probable that Britain also would throw over the Nine-Power and other Washington Conference agreements and accept an alliance with Japan when such would certainly lead to the loss of American

friendship, not to mention the possible loss of her Canadian and Australian dominions, which would be adversely affected by a return to the old alliance with Japan. While the Leith-Ross conversations in Tokyo were secret, it remains to be seen what effect they may have on Anglo-Japanese relations in the Orient. Until further information is available we are inclined to accept the explanation that Anglo-Japanese relations in China and the Far East remain deadlocked on the refusal of Britain to open up her colonies to unrestricted Japanese trade. It was claimed that Japan refused to discontinue her disturbance of British trade and finance in China on any other basis than an agreement on Britain's part to open up British colonial territories to unrestricted Japanese commerce, particularly Osaka cotton-goods. However, Britain is sorely harassed by the Italian-Ethiopian issue and there is a possibility that she has made a deal with the Japanese, but on the other hand there are some who insist it is equally logical to think that Britain may have reached an unofficial understanding with Roosevelt for cooperative naval action in the Pacific.

All of which brings us back to the original proposition—can America keep out of war in the Orient, or elsewhere? A few days prior to the recent adjournment of the U. S. Congress, a so-called "Neutrality Law" was passed—the first law of the kind ever enacted in the history of the American Republic. The congressional action was strenuously opposed by both Roosevelt and the State Department and the Congressional promoters of the law were forced at the last moment to accept a compromise to limit the life of the law to six months, or until Congress assembles again. The law provides that on the outbreak of war anywhere, the President must at once proclaim its existence and forbid shipments of arms, ammunition and implements of war to each and every belligerent. To enforce the embargo the U. S. must create a National Munition Control Board, which will license all manufacturers of munitions and forbid American ships to carry munitions to belligerent ports or to neutral ports for trans-shipment The President may also, at his discretion, forbid American citizens to travel on belligerent ships except at their own risk. A threat to include a clause laying down an absolute embargo on loans and credits to warring nations was also considered, but was not included in the bill which passed the Senate and House by an overwhelming majority. The Law will remain in effect until Feb. 29, 1936, or until Congress has re-assembled again after the New Year. Congress took this action because of its knowledge of the forces which caused America to become involved in the last World War. For many months a Senatorial Committee has been investigating American loans, munition deals and commercial transactions, which were responsible for our involvment in the last European struggle, which is now generally recognized by Americans for what it was—a struggle which was of no vital concern of the American people, and a struggle which, despite the vast loss of lives and treasure, solved nothing. European nations, having produced a new crop of young men and having partially recovered their financial and economic strength (due partially to defaulting their American debts) are now preparing for another war just as enthusiastically as they were in the days which preseeded the outbreak twenty years ago.

Whether the present crisis between England and Italy will lead to war and whether it will drag everybody else into another world struggle cannot be forecasted here. That the present crisis is the worst threat to world peace since the Japanese violation of the Nine-Power treaty, Kellogg Pact and League Covenant in the autumn of 1931 is generally recognized. The seriousness of the crisis has resulted in numerous proposals for peace, but none of them have been so farfetched as the Ford Peace Ship which set sail from New York on Dec. 4, 1914 with 150 earnest Americans who were going to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas." But almost in that class was the recent suggestion of Col. Edward M. House *(Liberty, Sept. 14)* that America, Britain and France get together and supply Italy, Germany and Japan with sufficient territorial and other resources that they (Italy, Germany and Japan) would be satisfied to keep the peace. Col. House, who flitted mysteriously about Europe as President Wilson's "secret peace agent" prior to and following America's entrance into the war, declared in his recent article that if Italy was not permitted to expand into Africa she would "explode" in Europe. He also declared that Germany and Japan are in a similar state of "exploding," hence the necessity of providing colonial reservoirs into which they could pour their man-power and draw raw materials and other necessities which nature had denied them. The Colonel, who is now getting well along in years, neglected to tell who would wield the power that would compel the possessing powers to "divvy-up" with the less fortunate. He also failed to disclose who would determine the point where Japan, Germany and Italy would be satisfied and what world power would prevent them from grabbing everything and then embarking on a war among themselves to re-divide the spoils. It was also disclosed in Col. House's article that he has changed his mind on the Japanese issue. For a considerable period after 1931 the Colonel used to publicly condemn Japan; now he declares that his sympathies are with Japan and said it was understandable that Japan should wish to exert the dominating influence in the Far East and "has a right to demand an outlet for the crowded population within her restricted borders." Without mentioning China, (also over-crowded) Col. House said there were still vast waste places throughout the earth which the Japanese should be permitted to make productive." One wonders whether he could, by any stretch of the imagination have had Australia in mind, where a few million white men occupy the fringe about a vast continent and up to the present have succeeded in inducing the rest of the world to guarantee them in their possession. One wonders whether the Colonel could have been serious, or whether in his declining years he is not living over again his

secret trips about Europe in behalf of peace in the years of the war.

Aside from the passage of the Neutrality Law, it should be remembered that the U. S. Senate also quite recently rejected America's adherence to the World Court, hence there is no mistaking the serious intention of America's law-making bodies to keep the American people out of all entangling complications about the world. But despite this there is now a strong propaganda to induce the United States to participate in "collective action to prevent war"—which amounts to asking the Americans to join with others in the use of force to restrain law-violating nations, such as Italy, Japan and Germany happen to be today, but others may be in the same category tomorrow. Should the present European crisis develop into a general war it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to prevent American participation, because if the present adminstration should try to prevent American citizens from reaping the profits that would result from another war, the chances are that the voters would throw the Democrats out and let the not-so-peaceful Republicans back in. About the only certain way of guaranteeing American neutrality in the next war would be to discontinue all American shipping and external commerce of every kind. That might prevent American involvment in the struggle, but on the other hand it probably would provoke a revolution at home.

With reference to the Pacific and the Far Eastern issue, no useful purpose is served by speculating upon specific developments which might provoke American participation to the extent of war: Another Shanghai incident involving serious loss of American lives and properties; Japanese domination of China and expulsion of Americans and their enterprises, including missionary interests; Complete closure of the Open Door and elimination of American commerce; Warning to the American government to withdraw its armed forces from Chinese soil and American warcraft from China waters; The sinking of an American ship causing heavy loss of lives. The average American, reading over the list and possibly adding some additional items of his own, might say that no single item would be sufficient to justify war, but since the emotions have a vast bearing on whether nations engage in war, there is no forecasting what might happen in the event conditions become more strained in the Pacific. Remember that America and Japan are now engaged in a naval construction competition which can have only one outcome because of the greater economic strength of the United States. Will Japan finally admit the superiority of the United States, or will the Japanese warlords, with their appetites whetted by their China conquests, try to defy the American giant. With China's resources and man-power in her pocket, will Japan next demand the dismantling of the Hawaiian fortifications as a dagger pointed at Japan's heart, to use the expression which Japan formerly used with respect to Port Arthur, Manchuria, when that fortress was controlled by Russians. A recent American visitor to this part of the world, a keen observer of world tendencies, after a visit to Japan, Manchukuo and North China, ventured the opinion that war between Japan and the United States could not be dismissed as an impossibility because of the constant probability of the Japanese warlords, unrestricted by constitutional measures, doing something which would so inflame the American people that no Administration, regardless of its pacific doctrines, could keep the country out of a war in the Pacific.

Britain and Italy Reassure Each Other, While Mussolini Masses Troops in Africa

MUSSOLINI continues to send his legions into North Africa, the major portion of them apparently going to Cyrenaica, which lies 1500 miles northwest of Ethiopia, but which adjoins Egypt on the east and Libya (a British sphere) on the south. Meanwhile the main part of the British fleet is massed at various strategic points in the Mediterranean. Nevertheless, according to a *Reuter* message from London Sept. 23, "Great Britain and Italy have assured each other that their activities in the Mediterranean have no aggressive purpose." Despite this assuring message, however, no one knows better than the British themselves that the British Empire may in the near future be put to the greatest test of its history—greater even than that of the World War. In the mighty conflict of 1914-1918, other pepole's interests were mostly in danger; Britain came in on the side lines. The situation is quite different to-day. British control of the Mediterranean and Egypt is at stake, and with it the control of the Suez Canal. If they go, India may go with them.

British experts have admitted that Britain, unaided, cannot hold the Mediterranean. Italy has a powerful air fleet and probably could bomb Malta out of existence in short order, despite Britain's superior fleet. The natural result, therefore, is that Britain is biding its time, hoping that it may be able to present a good enough case before the world in order to secure allies. For the moment, Britain is working through the League of Nations with that end in view. President indications are that if it comes to a choice as between Italy and Britain, France will support the British. The British are in a difficult situation all round. By coming to the defense of Ethiopia, they run a great risk of estranging the white inhabitants of South Africa, who through thick and thin are insistent on white dominancy. A curious incidental to the South African situation is that about a year ago when the South Africans felt that they were being discriminated against in favor of interests in England they calmly went ahead and subsidized an *Italian* shipping line to run between the West and

East Coast of Africa, and thence to Europe. Britain's hold on Egypt is also somewhat precarious. In fact Egypt is practically independent of Britain to-day. This was made evident something over a year ago when the British Magistrate in Shanghai apologized to an Egyptian who had been brought to the British Police Court here by the Settlement Police, charged with a traffic infraction. The Magistrate told the Police that the British Court had no jurisdiction over Egyptians and that they should have taken the Egyptian to the Chinese District Court. The situation of the British in Egypt is somewhat similar to that of the French in the French Concession in Shanghai. At least two nationalitiies (Italian and Greek) have a greater population than the British in Egypt; and two nationalities (Russian and American) have a greater population than the French in the Shanghai French Concession. In both instances the strength of the overlordship comes from the hold on the administration, but in both instances also the administrative hold has been considerably weakened during the past few years.

As regards Britain's case *vis-a-vis* Ethiopia, she is in the unfortunate position also of having been detected through revelations made at Geneva of having made a secret treaty with Italy some years back providing for the joint exploitation of Ethiopia—and this happened when all three parties concerned were members of the League of Nations!

In Italy's case the impelling motive for action is seething internal discontent and a huge financial burden. No white people on earth have been exploited in recent years as have the rank and file of Italy's population. Mussolini is in the position of having to do something to deflect the discontent to some other country. He has picked upon Ethiopia, mostly on moral grounds. He wishes to abolish slavery there! An ugly feature of the Ethiopian situation also is that the present ruler is only able to hold his throne by reason of the fact that he has kept a rival under lock and key for almost two decades. Meanwhile, the situation is one of extreme tension. But, after all is said and done, if it comes to the test, we imagine that a very small proportion of people throughout the world will prefer to see a Mussolini rather than a Briton lording it over the strategic spots between Europe and Asia. It is to be hoped that a European conflict may be avoided. Should it come the Japanese will have the chance that they have been looking for. The prizes in view are very much more valuable even than Manchuria—which, as a matter of fact, has proven a considerable disappointment. The *Shanghai Nippo* Sept. 24 commented that the Ethiopian dispute is "a vivid example of how the territorial sovereignty of weak and small countries is controlled and disposed of by a few powers. A great hint is given by the present dispute to the future of the Orient, where all the countries would suffer considerably, if Japan did not exist in this part of the world. It is necessary for all the countries in the Orient to have a clear idea of the present Italian-Ethiopian conflict."

Italy Remains Adamant—No Counter-Proposals Have Been Made

A message from Geneva Sept. 23 stated that with Italy adamant in demanding the cession of land adjoining Eritrea and a form of control over Ethiopea proper, the dispute between the two countries is rapidly approaching a crisis. The position is now recognized as being practically hopeless, and the possibility of Italy precipitately withdrawing from the League of Nations is being discussed. A very pessimistic impression prevails in Geneva and it is feared that the gap between the Italian and the Ethiopear points of view cannot be bridged. The Italian attitude, which is hostile to the proposais made be the Committee of Five, remains unchanged.

Ethiopia, it was announced, had accepted the proposals made by the Committee of Five subject to the peservati›n of her sovereign rights and a discussion of the details.

Italy Continues to Send Troops to Italy

Italy's preparations for an eventual Abyssinian campaign continue. Seven steamers, carrying 5,000 soldiers and 1,100 specialists left Naples for Abyssinia this week. In the meanwhile further detachments of troops and labor battalions are arriving at Naples from all parts of Italy, embarking on four large transports which will return from East-Africa during the coming week.

Huge Masses of Italian Troops on Egyptian Border

Two divisions of Italian troops, totalling 35 men, who sailed from Italy between Sept. 11 and 18, at first announced to be going through the Suez Canal, are reliably reported to have landed in Cyrenaica, an Italian colony in North Africa, lying between Tripolitania and Egypt.

Ethiopian Forces Restless, Seek to Start Fight

Despite the immense and steadily growing personal prestige of the Ethiopian Emperor, there is very grave danger that he will not be able to restrain his people from committing acts by which hostilities will be precipitated. Messages from correspondents along the Eritrean and Ogaden frontiers show that many of the younger tribal chiefs both in the north and south, are tired of waiting to be attacked and are itching to attack the Italians immediately. Army commanders in the north have withdrawn the advanced frontier posts 20 miles from the frontier, and only allow patrols to guard this area.

The Negus has renewed his instructions to all commanders that they must refrain from offensive measures, and that, if the Italians attack, the Ethiopians must withdraw until the final policy of the League of Nations in known.

Insurance Refused to Italian Ships by Japanese Insurance Companies

Japanese insurance companies are refusing to insure cargoes shipped by Italian vessels because they are unable to re-insure the risks through Lloyd's underwriters in accordance with their long-standing practice. The Japanese insurance companies explain that they are entirely neutral in the current Italo-Ethiopian dispute, but they are nevertheless unable to assume the entire risk of underwriting the shipments and therefore are refusing such contracts as a measure of self-defence. Meanwhile the banks here are hesitating to extend credit on goods shipped in Italian vessels, as a result of the tense European situation. The principal sufferer from the action of the Japanese insurance companies and the Japanese banks is the Italian Lloyd Triestino line, which operates eight vessels on the Oriental run, totalling more than 80,000 tons.

Tokyo Foreign Office Scouts Reports That Japan Has Been Asked to Mediate in Ethiopian Dispute

A spokesman of the Gaimusho Sept. 22 scouted press reports that the French Ambassador in Rome called on Dr. Yotaro Sugimura, Ambassador to Italy, asking for Japan's mediation in the current Anglo-Italian strained relations. "Although we have had no official report on the interview between Dr. Sugimura and Comte de Rene Chamblain, we do not believe that France asked Japan to use her good offices in improving relations between Italy and Great Britain," the spokesman said.

Emperor Haile Selassie Keeps Rival to Throne Imprisoned

A rumored Italian plot to effect the escape of Lij Jassou, deposed King of Ethiopia and the man whom Emperor Haile Selassie fears most in the world, has intensified the watch being kept on the prison in which Jassou is incarcerated. All the resources of modern and ancient jailers have been enlisted by the Emperor to keep this grandson of the great Emperor Menelik, who routed the Italians at Adowa, under lock and key.

Jassou was deposed and imprisoned in 1916 by Emperor Menelik's daughter, Waizeru Zaaiditu, who seized the throne with the help of the present Negus, who was created Emperor when she died. The deposed ruler has been a prisoner for the last twelve years in the Villa Fortress which is situated on the top of the precipitous Garamoulata Mountain near Harrar. As chief pretender to the Throne and the figure-head of Ethiopian Moslems, he would be a most useful tool in the hands of the Italians if

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Visit of British Economic Adviser Crystallizes Japanese Demand for Ascendancy

SIR Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government, was given an enthusiastic welcome by the high officials of the Ministry of Finance upon his arrival in Shanghai from Japan Sept. 21. Among those who met him at the Wayside Wharf on behalf of Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance and Dr. T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China were: Hsu Kan, Vice-Ministers of Finance, Messrs. Chang Kia-ngau and Jian H. Chen, Deputy Governors of the Central Bank, P. T. Chen, personal secretary to Dr. Kung, Loy Chang, Director-General of the Customs Administration and H. C. Tong, Superintendent of Shanghai Customs. Lady Frederick was presented with a bouquest by Mrs. K. N. Woo on behalf Madame H. H. Kung. Sir Frederick made a trip to Nanking during the week where he was the guest of Dr. H. H. Kung.

There was a curious contrast between the the volubility of the comments in the Japanese press, both in Japan and in China, concerning the British economic expert's visit, and the practical absence of editorial comment in the press of Shanghai. A writer who signed himself "Shung Yu" expressed the opinion in the *Shun Pao* that Sir Frederick's visit was doomed to failure. The Japanese press with one accord made it clear that if there was to be any British help to China in a monetary sense Japan would have to be consulted. Even in this matter Japan apparently will use pressure upon China to secure recognition of Manchukuo. It is significant that Sir Frederick was quoted in an interview printed by the *Shanghai Nippo* that "the recognition of Manchukuo is a question concerning China herself, and it is to be hoped that China will settle the question by suitable means.

Japanese opinion generally was reflected in the comment of Tokyo *Kokumin* which said that if the British wish to secure Japan's co-operation, they must first recognize Japan's special position; they must frankly acknowledge that Japan is the sole stabilizing influence in the Far East and that without her understanding and co-operation, it is impossible for Britain to do anything in the Far East—otherwise, any talk which Sir Frederick may have with the Japanese authorities and business leaders or the minutest investigation he may carry out in China will be of no practical value.

Britain Must Reach a Peaceful Agreement with Japan Says Shanghai "Mainichi"

On the occasion of the arrival of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross in Shanghai the Japanese press commented strongly in connection with the mission of the British envoy. "Superficially speaking," the *Shanghai Mainichi*, in an editorial Sept. 23, said "the British Envoy's mission is to establish a new British policy by which Great Britain will render economic support to China. This policy includes the linking of Chinese currency to the Pound Sterling in order to stabilize the currency as a guarantee of the redemption of British loans, and consideration of a British loan or joint credit by several powers to China. In fact, however, Sir Leith-Ross will seek ways of consolidating the privileges which Great Britain enjoy in the Far East."

Dwelling on the general decline of the British Empire, and the separatist tendency of the dominions and colonies, the paper pointed out that the increased influence of the U.S.A. and especially of Japan threatened the existence of the Empire. The decay in British foreign trade since 1930, has largely been caused by competition from Japanese industry.

"Great Britain has diplomatically asked for British-American cooperation, and has attempted to create a united front against the economic expansion of Japan. However, the Japanese influence and the awakening of the Orient, can by no means be destroyed in this way. Britain is evidently losing her market, and the British privileges in the Far East are declining. The only alternative is to reach a peaceful agreement with Japan. With the coopertaion of Japan, the British authorities are attempting to maintain Britain's acquired positions in the Far East without any sacrifice, especially at present when China is earnestly seeking foreign investment."

Turning to the question of the extent to which Sir Leith-Ross will succeed, the *Mainichi* declared that Great Britain is increasing the force of her selfish policy which was inaugurated at the Ottawa Conference, against the Japanese economic influence, she is endeavoring to secure a balance among the powers in Europe including Italy, France, Germany and the U.S.S.R., and at times she further influences China against Japan. Economically, Great Britain is raising the tariff walls of her colonies and dominions, to the detriment of Japan's interests and on the other hand, she desires to secure cooperation with Japan only in the Far East. This is the first way in which British opinion is absurd.

"Secondly, the national economy of China can't be saved by means of capital investment and readjustment of currency system, only. From this point of view we feel that Britain is blinded by her traditional illusions and that she is only engaged in the maintenance of acquired positions," the *Mainichi* concluded.

"Shanghai Nippo" Emphasizes Economic Weakness of Britain

Commenting on the arrival of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the *Shanghai Nippo* stated that the difference in views held by the British envoy and the Japanese authorities in connection with certain points, reflects the difference in their positions in the world market. "Some Chinese, especially those who belong to the pro-European and pro-American elements, have anticipated the arrival of Sir Leith-Ross as one expects the rain when the drought reigns over a territory. They are apt to cheer when European and American delegations arrive and despair when they depart. This was the case with the arrival of the American Economic delegation some months ago. Now to what extent may the arrival of Sir Leith-Ross may be awaited with high hopes?

"The sending of the British economic envoy to the Far East means nothing more than the defence of the British position which is declining in this area." The paper further emphasized the political, military and economic weakness of Great Britain, and declared that the anxiety of the British Government is all the more acute in the face of the present crisis resulting from the Italian-Abyssinian conflict.

Dwelling on the British capital investments, and trade, the paper stated, "the crisis in the capital investments and foreign trade of Great Britain, especially in the Far East, is further annoying the British Government. How to maintain its traditional position in the field of capital investments and acquired privileges in China, is the main question with which the British authorities are concerned. With regard to the market in Far East, especially in China, the former monopolistic position enforced by British goods has been usurped by Japanese and American commodities.

"The fundamental mission of the British economic envoy is doubtless to dispose of these questions. However, the first step which should be taken by the British Government in order to maintain her traditional position is to secure the understanding of the Japanese, who are rapidly coming to the fore. But here is a contradiction. The British authorities are only attempting to obtain the cooperation of the Japanese, in the area in the Far East, in which the Japanese are most vitally interested. The mission of Sir Leith-Ross will not be successfully fulfilled, so long as this contradiction is not overcome.

"In a word, the British authorities are wrong when they intend to recover their position by only cooperating with Japan in the Far East. They are also wrong in holding the viewpoint that, without organizing a wholesome program for the recovery of its favorable position in the world, the British Government can regard the Far East as an exception. Under these conditions the arrival of Sir Leith-Ross will aid China in no way."

Commenting on the mission of Sir Leith-Ross, another Japanese paper, the *Shanghai Nichi Nichi*, said that originally "the British

envoy was to have devoted himself to the convocation of an economic conference at Nanking, but following the North China event, his mission seems to have been changed into an investigation of the Japanese attitude towards China, and the further improvement of the British policy towards China. The *Nichi Nichi* further dwelt on the report that, following the example of Japanese activities in Manchukuo for the unification of the currency system of Manchuria, the British Government is seeking to unify the currency in China, and to create an organization in London or in other suitable cities, to encourage the foreign trade of China, and that all these steps will be decided upon following the inspection by Sir Leith-Ross and his consultation with the Japanese authorities. The Japanese paper expressed doubt about the successful fulfillment of the program, and emphasize in conclusion that all decisions as the result of the investigation made by the British envoy will be determined by their acceptability to Japan.

Leith-Ross Proposed Joint Aid to China, Tokyo Foreign Office Spokesman Says

A proposal for Anglo-Japanese collaboration in rendering financial assistance to China was made "in an informal way" to the Tokyo Foreign Office by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, a Foreign office spokesman admitted Sept. 23. Definite plans for co-operation will be discussed when Sir Frederick re-visits Japan on his return from a six-month study of Chinese financial conditions and exchange of views with Chinese authorities, the spokesman added. He, however, denied the reports which appeared in the vernacular press that Sir Frederick proposed Anglo-Japanese collaboration in giving a loan to China in exchange for Great Britain's recognition of Manchukuo.

"No definite plan of this nature was made by Sir Frederick to Mr. Hirota," the spokesman asserted.

More About a Proposed British Loan to China

Despite the repeated denials by the Ministry of Finance, the Shanghai *Mainichi* of Sept. 22 said rumors are being spread concerning the possibility of China's securing loans from Great Britain the very moment when Sir Frederick Leith-Ross comes to the country. The *Mainichi* recalled reports that Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, is making definite efforts to obtain credits from foreign countries especially from the U.S.A. and Britain. The *Manichi* said the opinion prevails in Japanese circles that on the condition that Chinese relations with Japan will not be harmed, a loan should be raised from foreign countries.

Recognition of Manchukuo Crops up in Leith-Ross Interview

In an interview in Shanghai Sept. 22 quoted by *Shanghai Nippo*, Sir Frederick declared that he was assured by the Japanese authorities that they wish to see stability and prosperity in China. "Japan," said the British envoy, "is not opposed to the proposal to grant a loan to China. The question concerning the recognition of Manchukuo is a question concerning China herself, and it is hoped that China will settle the question by suitable means."

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, accompanied by Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British Ambassador to China, proceeded to Nanking from Shanghai Sept. 23. Sir Frederick staid at the country residence of Dr. H. H. Kung.

Ross Denies Purpose Is to Link China with Sterling Bloc

In an exclusive interview with a representative of the *Central News Agency* at the residence of Dr. H. H. Kung, of whom he was the house guest during his stay in Nanking, Sir Frederick denied that one of the purposes of his visit to China is to try to link China with the sterling bloc.

Sir Frederick said that the British Government is interested in the present situation in China and is sympathetic with the works of restoration of the Chinese Government.

"If possible," Sir Frederick continued, "we are also trying to devise ways and means of promoting Sino-British trade."

No concrete program, however, will be outlined by the British authorities regarding the objectives of his visit until he has met all important Chinese leaders, Sir Frederick intimated.

Questioned about the rumored international monetary conference to be convoked by the British Government and to be held in Nanking, Sir Frederick laughed the question off.

During the brief interview Sir Frederick jokingly regretted that he is a "barbarian" because he does not understand the Chinese language. He also expressed surprise that so many Chinese, especially in Shanghai, who have never been abroad, speak such fluent English. In company with the British Ambassador to China, Sir Frederick Leith-Loss called on Dr. H. H. Kung, During the interview the British expert expressed his thanks for the hospitality of the Chinese Government and explained the purpose of his present visit to China. In reply, Dr. Kung assured that the Chinese authorities would accord every possible assistance to the British expert during the latter's investigation tour in this country. In the afternoon Sir Frederick, accompanied by the British ambassador, paid his first courtesy call on Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs. During the interview which lasted about half an hour, it is understood, nothing concrete was discussed. The British expert also called on Cheng Kung-po, Minister of Industries, and Ku Meng-yu, Minister of Railways, and Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Minister of Communications. Sir Frederick and Lady Leith-Ross were guests of honor at a dinner party given by Dr. Kung in the evening at his official residence. Sir Alexander and a number of Chinese high officials were also invited. The British economic expert was also entertained at a dinner reception given by President Wang at the new Waichiaopu.

Headquarters Are at British Consulate General

The work of the British economic investigation group headed by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross was started Sept. 23 by C. Rogers, a member of the group, who went to the British Consulate-General (where the offices of the British economic investigation group will be located during their work in Shanghai) and conferred with A. H. George, acting commercial counsellor the British Embassy with regard to sources that can be approached for information. The Central Bank, pursuant to instructions of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, is now drafting a memorandum on China's economic situation. The memorandum, when completed, will be handed over to Mr. Rogers for reference.

Chinese Writer Says Ross Mission is Doomed to Fail

While Sir Frederick Leith-Ross conferred with Government leaders in Nanking there was local speculation as to consequences of his survey in China. The Chinese press generally maintained editorial silence on the Ross visit, although reporting his movements in detail. However, a special article, signed "Sheng Yu," in the weekly economic supplement in the *Shun Pao* Sept. 23 was outspoken in the view that Sir Frederick's mission is doomed to fail. The article is believed to reflect the views of the more intelligent class of Chinese who are inclined to be skeptical of any foreign offer under the name of "cooperation" with China. According to the article, Sir Frederick's mission in Chinese is likely to be:

(1) Rehabilitation of previous British loans to China.
(2) Negotiation for an independent loan to China.
(3) Persuasion of China to join the Sterling bloc.
(4) Arranging a foundation to counteract Japanese influence.

"The most Sir Frederick could achieve is to set down a principle for rehabilitation of the old British loans and investments in China," the article said; "in connection with the loan to China, the British Government would demand security, and China would oppose any condition infringing on her rights. Combined with possible international complications, the best Great Britain and China could do is to make he loan a secret one. The United States would voice the strongest opposition against China's joining the Sterling bloc. The same idea will find opposition from Chinese, the reaction to the proposal made recently by Sir Victor Sassoon indicates. Uncertainty rules as to the last phase of his mission—laying a foundation to counteract Japanese influences—and the outcome will mainly depend on the changes in the world situation."

"We would not say that Sir Frederick's trip will be entirely fruitless. His findings in China and his lesson in Japan certainly will be good material for reference by the British Government," the writer said.

Great Britain, the writer observed, had been seeking to maintain her leadership in China through international loans and the rumored Nanking monetary conference. Japan's declarations of "Hands Off China policy" and the absence of whole-hearted support of the program by other "imperialistic nations, including France and the United States" foiled the British plan.

Japanese Also Say Ross Visit Will Be Failure

Commenting on the arrival of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the Shanghai *Nichi Nichi* stated that the visit of the economist to the Far East will be a failure. The paper also stated that the envoy was originally sent to China for the opening of the International Monetary Conference at Nanking but that mission was changed to an investigation of the Japanese attitude toward China and an improvement of the British policy on China.

"Following the example of Japan in the stabilization and unification of the currency system of Manchuria, the British Government is seeking ways and means to unify the currency system of China and to create an organization in London and elsewhere to encourage China's foreign trade," the journal stated. In conclusion, doubt was expressed whether or not the mission of Sir Frederick can be fulfilled and emphasized that all decisions of the British envoy will be determined by their acceptability to Japan.

"God Sent Troops" Formally Indicted

Fifty-four members of the bizarre "God-Sent Troops," a reactionary society, were formally indicted Sept 23 on a charge of planned insurrection. Immediately afterwards Raisaburo Aayashi, President of the Supreme Court, ordered a preliminary hearing. The public trial will open as soon as the brief hearing is over.

New Charge Is Filed Against Dr. Minobe

Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, a noted authority on the Japanese Constitution, was again a defendant in private criminal proceedings, started in Tokyo, Sept. 19. Information against the scholar, who, in his writings, asserted that the Emperor was an Organ of the State and not the State itself, was filed by Lieut.-Gen. Genkuro Itoh. In his bill, Lieut.-Gen. Itoh, who once charged Dr. Minobe with lese-majeste, only to have the case dismissed for lack of evidence, this time alleges that the jurist committed the crimes of attempting to change the status of the emperor and of seeking to destroy the constitution. As basis for his charges, Lieut.-Gen. Itoh cites passages in a book by Dr. Minobe entitled "The True Nature of Law" issued on July 10 by the Nippon Hyoron-sha, a leading firm of publishers.

Meanwhile, the Army gave vent to its dissatisfaction with a discrepancy allegedly existing between the declarattons made recently by the prosecution and the accused scholar.

Military circles find fault with the Procurator's announcement that action was dropped because Dr. Minobe "showed repentance". The statement issued by Dr. Minobe, they declare, specifically pointed out that his resignation from the House of Peers did not mean the abandonment of his theory, nor an admission of the incorrectness of his views.

In an interview following a conversation with the Premier, Gen. Kawashima declared that the Army's dissatisfaction lay "in the slow progress shown by the Government's efforts to clarify national polity." "However, after listening to the Premier's explanations, it seems to me that we cannot force the Government any more," he remarked. "The Premier told me that it would be embarrassing for the Government to issue another statement on national polity and told me of the efforts that were being made for the clarification of the matter through the Ministries of Justice, Education and Home Affairs."

According to Gen. Kawashima, Premier Okada agreed to the stay of judicial action against the jurist in view of the attitude of Dr. Minobe, who went to the extent of resigning from the House of Peers on the advice of Dr. Joji Matsumoto, a lawyer

University Head to Resign in Dispute on Thesis

The tempest in the academic tea-cup, caused by the rejection last July of a doctorate thesis by the faculty of the Tokyo University of Commerce, threatened to assume dangerous proportions as Zengaku Sano, president of the scohool, Sept. 21 indicated his intention to resign "because of poor health." His action, informed cirlces believe, has been caused less by indisposition than the spread of agitation in connection with the issue to the students of the University.

The thesis, entitled The Fundamemtal Problems of Eoonomic Philosophy, was submitted by Kozo Sugimura, assistant professor of economics. Although it was approved by the two chief examiners, there were seven blank votes among 11 ballots cast at a faculty meeting on July 9.

In indignation Mr. Sugimura resigned and sent his work to the publishers. The book appeared on Aug. 5 with a preface declaring that the author wished to submit his thesis to a wider audience than the university faculty and charging that the rejection of the thesis was caused by selfish motives.

The assistant-professors of the University, reported long dissatisfied with the conservatism of their superiors, took up the cudgels in defense of their colleague. Seven instructors petitioned President Sano that he take steps to liberalize the faculty. Mr. Sugimura, the hero of the academic combat, declared that in publishing his work, he "felt it incumbent to expose the state of affairs existing in the university, for if it continues it will result in the downfall of the institution as a center of learning. My comrades are active for the same motives,—the defense of science." Mr. Sano's comment was: the thesis "does not suit the scientific atmosphere of the university." As long as the agitation was confined to the faculty, the dispute was expected to be soluble. With the dissatisfaction spreading to the students President Sano found his position untenable.

Furusho Appointed Vice-Minister of War to Succeed Hashimoto

Repercussions of the assassination on August 12 of Lieut.-Gen. Tetsuzan Nagata, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, were again felt Sept. 20 when the Cabinet appointed Lieut.-Gen. Motoo Furusho, Commander of the Eleventh Division, to succeed Lieut.-Gen. Toranosuke Hashimoto as the Vice-Minister of War. Lieut.-Gen. Hashimoto tendered his resignation on the ground that he should be held responsible for the incident. On Sept. 4 Gen. Hayashi, was succeeded by Gen. Yoshiuki Kawashima as the head of the Ministry, for the same reasons.

Gen. Matsui to Visit China

Iwane Matsui, who was retired from the Supreme Military Council on Aug. 1 and who is reputed to be one of the best authorities on China in the Japanese Army, will depart from Tokyo for Shanghai early next month. Great importance is attached in Tokyo to the forthcoming journey in view of the conversations now in progress between Gen. Matsui and Kok. Hirota, Foreign Minister. *Rengo* considers it possible that Geni Matsui will eventually be formally designated as Tokyo Foreign Office envoy. In this connection, the current reports of the impending arrival in Tokyo of Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War of the Nanking Government, are considered significant in Tokyo circles.

Japan to Protest New N.E.I. Shipping Law

A protest against the enforcement of a new coastal shipping law will soon be filed by Japan with the Government of the Netherlands East Indies. The Law prohibits foreign vessels to engage in coastal trade and severely restricts the number of ports of call for foreign ships. The new regulations also seek to strengthen the provisions of the shipping law, both in the areas directly controlled by the Batavia Government and in the semi-autonomous regions.

Japanese Delegations Seeks New Commercial Treaty with Egypt

A Japanese delegation headed by Akio Kasama, Minister to Portugal, sailed from Kobe for Egypt on Sept. 20 to negotiate a new commercial treaty between the two countries in place of the one recently denounced by the Egyptian Government. Mr. Kasama will leave the steamer at Singapore and fly to Cairo, where he expects to arrive on October 5. It is understood that Japan is opposed to the establishment of a barter system based on the exchange of Egyptian raw cotton for Japanese cotton piece-goods and will press for the maintenance of most-favored-nation treatment in her trade relations with the Egyptian Government. There has been considerable propaganda in the Japanese press asserting that Great Britain is responsible for the denunciation by Egypt of the existing treaty as part of her campaign to improve British trade at the expense of Japan.

Chiang Tso-pin Pledges Co-operation with Japan

A pledge to promote Sino-Japanese collaboration was made in Tokyo, Sept. 19 by Gen. Chiang Tso-pin, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, during a formal call on Premier Keisuke Okada. The Ambassador also reportedly conveyed to the Premier the sincere desire of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, and Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Foreign Minister, to achieve co-operation between the two countries. In his reply Admiral Okada reportedly stressed the need for reflection on the part of Chinese officials and people in the realization of Sino-Japanese co-operation.

O.S.K. to Open New Steamer Line to Ceylon Next Year

Monthly direct sailings from Japan to Ceylon will be begun in May next by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, according to an announcement made in Tokyo, Sept. 19. Under present arrangements, Ceylon is only a port of call for O.S.K. ships bound for Europe.

Japan May Propose Trade Parley with Great Britain

In the opinion of *Rengo*, Japan is ready to propose an Anglo-Japanese conference to adjust the trade relations between the two Empires. Meantime, public attention is centered on the seventh session of the Foreign Office Councillors, in Tokyo Sept. 24, devoted solely to the discussion of the readjustment of trade with the British Empire. The conference, convened by Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, is generally expected to reach a resolution urging Great Britain to open the Empire markets, which she dominates, to Japanese goods.

A report was made on the latest developments in Anglo-Japanese relations by Tsuneo Matsudaira, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who is in Tokyo on furlough. Shinjiro Matsuyama, Commercial Councilor to the Japanese Embassy in London, spoke on the latest British trade policies. Saburo Kurusu, Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, reported on the British commercial moves since the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference of July, 1932. Viscount Mushakoji, Ambassador to Germany; Naokichi Matsunaga, Minister to Australia; other Ambassadors and Ministers now on the waiting list and high officials of the Gaimusho attended the conference.

U. S. Court Authorizes Liquidator to Pay A.O.B.C. Accounts Under $50

Liquidator Hough was authorized by Judge Helmick in the U. S. Court for China Sept. 25 to pay all depositors in the American Oriental Bank, starting Oct. 1, whose accounts did not amount to more than Chinese $50, or its equivalent. Many of the accounts are in foreign currencies in savings accounts—a large proportion of them less than the equivalent of $10. The total of 3,273 deposits amounts to only $42,000. The reason for taking this action is that it is cheaper to pay the accounts in full than to continue to carry them on the liquidator's books.

Wang Keh-min Warns Against Premature Sino-Japanese Co-operation; Szechuan Communists Routed by Miao Soldiers

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Hopei Economic Union Is Formally Inaugurated.**
2. **Chiang Tso-pin Pledges Sino-Japanese Co-operation.**
3. **Sung Chih-yuan Takes Up North China Garrison Post.**
4. **Doihara to Visit General Yen Hsi-shan in Taiyuan.**
5. **Chinese Volunteers Again Active in Manchuria.**
6. **Japanese Gendarmes Occupy Chinese College in Peiping.**
7. **Yin Tung Signs Contract With S.M.R. for Rolling Stock.**
8. **Soviet Republic May Be Created in Sinkiang, Japanese Report.**
9. **Panchen Lama Postpones Return for Lack of Funds.**
10. **Large Bandit Force in Szechuan Routed by Miao Soldiers.**
11. **Annam Authorities Tresspass on Chinese Territory at Wuchan.**
12. **National Judicial Conference Closes After Five-Day Session.**

The time for Sino-Japanese economic co-operation is premature, declared Wang Keh-min, acting chairman of the now defunct Peiping Political Council, in a press interview at Shanghai Sept. 24.

The Hopei Economic Union, Mr. Wang said, is purely an organization of the people having as its founders and promoters leading Chinese bankers and industrialists. The organization, Mr. Wang explained, aims at the development and exploitation of economic resources in Hopei Province. North China, according to Mr. Wang, has not been free from the general economic depression. Peace and order, however, have been restored.

Following the dissolution of the political organ in Peiping, all affairs, Mr. Wang explained, of a local nature will be handled by the Provincial Government of Hopei or the City Government of Peiping while issues of a national concern will be referred to the Central Government. The Peiping Branch Military Affairs Commission headed by General Ho Ying-chin, War Minister, Mr. Wang pointed out, will remain due to the fact that its continued supervision will be necessary over the various groups of troops whenever co-ordination of action among them is required.

HOPEI ECONOMIC UNION IS FORMALLY INAUGURATED

The Hopei Economic Union was formally inaugurated Sept. 21 at the Peiping Bankers' Association in Peiping. Presided over by Chow Tso-min, Managing Director of the Kincheng Banking Corporation, the inaugural meeting was attended by more than 30 prominent leaders of local industrial and banking circles. A total of nine members, including Chow Tso-min, Wu Ting-chang, a prominent banker in North China, Weng Wen-hao, Director of the Geological Survey of China, Dr. Franklin L. Ho, professor of Nankai University, Tientsin, and others, were elected to the executive committee of the Union.

According to the Regulations of the Union, the function of the Union is to devise measures for the development of industries in Hopei and to carry out plans for the general economic development of the province as entrustd by the Central Government. The new economic organization, it is stipulated, is to be composed of representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of Tientsin and Peiping, managers or directors of Chinese banking concerns in these two cities and a number of economic experts.

Interviewed after the meeting, Chow Tso-min declared that the Union was organized to meet the long-felt need for a readjustment of the economic situation in Hopei. In order to carry out the plans for economic development, he pointed out, it might be necessary to accept foreign capital, but the Union would be responsible for the distribution of foreign as well as domestic capital.

Referring to the proposed Sino-Japanese economic co-operation in North China, Mr. Chow stated that the plan is not all unacceptable if it is to be carried out on the basis of equality. But the question as to how the cooperation scheme can best be effected and to what enterprise it is to be applied needs further discussion before a decision can be reached, Mr. Chow concluded.

Wu Ting-cheng, manager of the Yen Yeh Bank, has been appointed head of the Chinese Economic Mission to Japan. As a number of members of the Mission are still in Hankow, the Mission will not leave Shanghhai for Japan until the early part of October. It is understood that the Mission will discuss such problems as Sino-Japanese trade, Sino-Japanese Tariff, and others with Japanese businessmen.

The Japanese trade inquiry group organized by industrial and commercial leaders in Japan will leave Tokyo for China on October 10, according to reports received in Shanghai from Tokyo. The group will first visit Tientsin and Peiping for a few days' stay at each place investigating the economic and trade conditions there, and then proceed to various points of interest in the provinces of Chahar and Shansi. After completing their tour in the North and Northwest, the party will head for Shanghai by way of Hankow and Nanking.

Economic associations organized by private individuals, with the view of capitalizing the present Sino-Japanese Economic cooperation have been ordered to he dissolved by the Tientsin Municipal Government. Among those affected are the North China Economic Relief Association and the Oriental Economic Association.

Despite the prohibition by the Chinese authorities, Pang Yen-sen, Liu Yi-pei and others are organizing the Far Eastern Tung Hui Trading Company in Tientsin. Promoters of the Company will shortly hold a meeting to adopt the regulations governing the Company and to fix the date for its formal establishment.

For the purpose of promoting Sino-Japanese relations, Kwada, a prominent Japanese industrialist gave a dinner Sept. 21 in honor of Chinese industrialist leaders and twenty others. Mr. Kawada is making a series of visits to Chinese factories in Tientsin. The 16 Japanese connected with the Japanese Productive Industrial Association are investigating the economic conditions and are prospecting mines in Shantung, Honan Provinces.

Beginning from last spring, many Japanese technicians have been employed by Chinese factories, including alcohol, dying, cap and umbrella factories, in order to improve the quality of their production. The employment of Japanese technicians by the Chinese factories at present is quite different from that before the Shanghai Event. Many of the Chinese industrialists have asked that the Japanese technicians agree to long term service, instead of short term service as in past years, and that the "secret" of Japanese technical achievements not be taught to the Chinese workers and employees.

Shanghai Mainichi reports that furs from Manchuria have not been shipped to China since the Manchuria incident. However, a new agreement has been reached by the Chinese and Manchurian authorities under which Manchurian furs will be exported to China again and a customs tariff of 25% will be levied on the furs by the customs house at Shanhaikwan.

CHIANG TSO-PIN PLEDGES SINO-JAPANESE CO-OPERATION

A pledge to promote Sino-Japanese collaboration was made by Gen. Chiang Tso-pin, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, during a formal call on Premier Keisuka Okada, on Sept. 19, according to a *Rengo* telegram. The Ambassador also reportedly conveyed to the Premier the sincere desire of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, and Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Foreign Minister, to achieve co-operation between the two countries. In his reply Admiral Okada reportedly stressed the need for reflection on the part of Chinese officials and people in the resolution of Sino-Japanese co-operation.

GENERAL SUNG CHIH-YUAN TAKES NORTH CHINA GARRISON POST

General Sung Chih-yuan, former Chairman of the Chahhar Provincial Government, formally assumed his new post as Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin Sept. 21. In the course of a speech, General Sung said he would carry on his work according to the orders of the Government, maintaining friendly relations with neighboring Powers. He added that he would not tolerate Communism in this area.

General Sung Chih-yuan in a statement issued Sept. 20 denied the report circulated in certain quarters alleging that General Hsiao Chen-yin will be appointed Mayor of Peiping to succeed Col. Yuan Liang. In the statement, General Sung praised the work of Col. Yuan and declared that no change would be made in the Peiping Municipality.

Gen. Wang Shu-chang, former Garrison Commander of Peiping, left for Shensi Sept. 20 to confer with Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, director of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters at Wuchang. Later he will go to Chengtu to interview Gen. Chang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, to receive instructions from the Generalissimo regarding the assumption of his new office as Vice-Chairman of the Military Advisory Council.

DOIHARA TO VISIT YEN HSI-SHAN IN TAIYUAN

Major-General Doihara arrived in Kalgan from Mukden by plane Sept. 23, according to reports received at Tientsin. With Col. Matsui, Japanese military representative at Kalgan, as his guide, Major-General Doihara visited the city and the historical spots nearby. After a stay in Kalgan for two or more days, General Doihara will go to Taiyuan to call on General Yen Hsi-shan.

CHINESE VOLUNTEERS ACTIVE IN MANCHURIA

25 passengers were killed and 7 kidnapped by bandits when a train on the Sheng-Hai Railway was derailed at Chai Ho station on the evening of September 16, according to reports received at Tientsin.

Nineteen Japanese connected with the Manchurian Railway Administration were surrounded and attacked by 30 anti-Japanese Volunteers when they were travelling in motor cars to Kaolimeng from Fenghuangchen Sept. 19, reported the *Hwalien Agency*.

Following repeated negotiations between Yin Ju-keng, special administrator of Luanchow-Shanhaikwan area, and the Japanese authorities, measures for the co-operation of Chinese and Japanese authorities in suppressing bandits and opium dens in the Demilitarized Zone have now been decided upon and will be carried out upon the return of Mr. Yin to Tangshan, according to *Central News*. The Chinese special police in the War Zone will be responsible for the driving of the bandits to the several Great Wall passes where Japanese troops will be waiting to round up them. As regards drug dens in the War Zone, they will be thoroughly searched for and closed up by the Chinese authorities with Japanese help.

To ensure the safety of passengers, the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration has decided that the number of railway guards along the line should be augmented. Authority for the engagement of a larger force is awaited from the Ministry of Railways.

JAPANESE GENDARMES IN PEIPING OCCUPY CHINESE COLLEGE

A message has been received by the Ministry of Education from the authorities of the Kuomin College in Peiping to the effect that a group of Japanese gendarmes have recently assigned themselves to billet in a part of the college premises. The message requests the Ministry to ask the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lodge a protest with the Japanese diplomatic authorities over this unlawful act on the part of the Japanese gendarmes.

An average of more than 100 travellers on the Peiping-Liaoning trains has been barred daily from entering Manchuria by the Japanese authorities for reasons yet unknown. The hotels in the vicinity of Tangshan Railway Station are packed with these travellers.

YIN TUNG SIGNS CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE OF ROLLING STOCK

Yin Tung, Managing Director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, returned to Peiping from Dairen Sept. 22. Mr. Yin told press representatives that his mission to Dairen was to sign a contract with the South Manchuria Railway for the purchase of several coaches for the line. He said during his return trip he spent one day at Mukden but without interviewing any Japanese officials there.

Now that all anti-Japanese organizations have been dissolved and anti-Japanese movements suppressed, Japanese business in Chengchow has greatly improved. according to *Shanghai Mainichi*. The Japanese authorities will open a Consulate at Chengchow in the near future.

JAPANESE PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-NIPPON POSTERS

Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow, is preparining to file a second protest with the Hupeh Provision Government against the display of Anti-Japanese posters in the Wuhan Gaarison Headquarters, according to a *Rengo* report. This action follows the failure of the Chinese authorities to reply to the first note filed on Sept. 18.

NANKING SENDS ENVOY TO END MONGOL DISPUTE

As a first step towards the settlement of the differences between the two disputing Mongolian Chiefs, Prince Yun and Prince Dorlchi, the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission of the National Government have delegated Ou Chi-kwang, vice-chief of the Peiping Branch of the Commission, to take a trip to Pailingmiao, the seat of the Mongolia Political Council. Besides ordering him to make a thorough investigation into the dispute, the Commission has instructed Mr. Ou to meet the two princes at Pailingmiao so that they can frankly and openly settle their differences in an amicable manner. The dispute arouse out of Prince Dorlchi's refusal to relinquish his post as chieftain of the West Banner after he was discharged by Prince Yun, who issued the dismissal order in the capacity of chairman of the Inner Mongolia Political Council as well as president of the Olahchab League.

The 3rd plenary meeting of the Mongolian Political Affairs Council is scheduled to be held on Oct. 9 at Pailingmiao. Measures for settling the dispute between Prince Dorlchi, of the Hsikung Banner of the Ulan-Tsab League, and Prince Yun, President of the League, will be discussed at the meeting. Meanwhile, the Mongolian Banners have telegraphed to the Central authorities, urging prompt settlement of the dispute. In pursuance of instruction from the Central authorities, the Suiyuan Provincial Government has despatched troops to the territory of the Hsikung Banner, with a view to averting hostilities between the followers of the contending Mongolian leaders.

SOVIET REPUBLIC MAY BE ESTABLISHED IN SINKIANG

Establishment of a Soviet republic in Sinkiang, preparatory to the incorporation of this one-time Chinese province into the U.S.S.R. under the name of the Turkestan Soviet Republic, was reported imminent in a dispatch by *Rengo*. The necessary political reorganization has already been completed under the direction of General Sheng Shih-tsai, with the "wholehearted support of the Soviet authorities," according to the report. This culminates a steady campaign led by General Sheng to drive out British influence from the province and, at the same time, secure a complete secession from China, the message adds.

PANCHAN LAMA POSTPONES DEPARTURE DUE TO LACK OF FUNDS

Owing to lack of travelling expenses, the Panchan Lama, spiritual leader of Tibet, now in Chinghai, has postponed his departure for Lhasa till next month, according to Chen Yuan, special envoy to escort the Tibetan dignitary back to the Tibetan capital. Mr. Chen said that up till now the Panchan Lama has only received $200,000 for his travelling expenses, which is far from sufficient for the purpose. Reports that the Penchan Lama will bring with him a corps of military guards to Tibet are scouted by Mr. Chen who explained that in view of the perilous journey over the plateau which would take more than 80 days, a few body guards for the Tibetan Dignitary would be necessary, but these few escorts would hardly constitute a military corps.

LARGE BANDIT FORCE ROUTED BY MIAO SOLDIERS

According to a message received from General Chu Shao-liang, Chairman of Kansu, a force of over 10,000 bandits, who formerly had their stronghold at Ankang, have retreated to Pulu following a severe defeat inflicted upon them by Miao soldiers at Maya, Szechuan. The bandits were fleeing in the direction of Latsang when they encountered the Miao soldiers and were routed. Another group of bandits are preparing to flee from the Hakao river to the Hsia river. Attacks were made recently by about 8,000 bandits in the vicinity of Tzuma. When their vanguard, over 300 in number, had reached Shawu and Pahteng, it was attacked by the government scouts. In the heavy fighting which lasted for two hours, 10 of the bandits were killed and many others captured. It was learned from the prisoners that their detachment intended to proceed to the cities of Siku, in Kansu, and Nanping, in Szechuan, both close to the border of the two provinces.

Heavy snow fell on the night of September 11 north of Changla, northeast of Sungpan, and at Achu, west of Chienputang. Lately, the water has risen in the Kochu river, in the northwestern corner of Szechuan. The Reds, it is reported, burned down many houses at Achu on Sept. 12. Desperate assaults were launched by the Reds against Chiuchihshih between September 11 and 13, but the Government troops beat off all attacks and are still in possession. A considerable force of Reds are encamped in the neighborhood of Ningkuhwayuen, near Siku, in Kansu, according to a report from the government scouting airplanes.

Following the capture of Achu by the Red troops under Hsu Hsiang-chien, they were enabled to link up with the bandits commanded by Chu Teh. The Reds then proceeded to attack Wanying, Wuncha and Putipao. It seemed probable that they would divide their forces and endeavor to escape by two routes into Lintan and Mienhsien in Kansu. The bandits announced that they would make their way into Chinghai Province. Their vanguard is composed of the insurgent units under General Sun Lien-chung, and is familiar with the highways and by-paths leading into Chinghai and Kansu.

On September 15, Government troops under Gen. Wang Yao-wu captured Upper and Lower Paotso, and close upon 100 Reds were taken, according to a *Reuter* telegram from Chengtu Sept. 19. The captives declared that a body of Reds were heading for Minhsien, Kansu, and, if they failed to capture that town, would turn southward in the direction of Nanping, Szechuan.

About 6,000 Reds, who had fled from Taonashan, are besieging a battalion of Government troops at Taocha and another at Heicha. The Army Command has despatched two divisions to their assistance. Two battalions are putting up a vigorous resistance against the Reds at Latzukou, and heavy fighting is in progress. A large body of Reds, estimated to number over 10,000 are fleeing in a northerly direction from the southwest of Lutali towards Minhsien and the Tao river.

According to Red prisoners at Motsang, upwards of 40,000 men under Hsu Hsiang-chen's command are quartered at Peikowa. Those at Shihko have begun their flight to the north. The Reds in the neighbourhood of Chiuchihsih evacuated their positions, completing the operation on Sept. 15. Over 700 were captured.

The main body of the Red armies, under Mao and Hsu, have all headed northward towards Minhsien and Taochow (Lintan). The 9th Red Army is encamped near Achu, while the 30th Army, under the command of Hsu Hsiang-chien, which discontinued its flight to the north and sought to return to the south from Paotso, is being eliminated by the Government regiment under Col. Kang.

MAIN BODY OF REDS CROSSES SHENSI BORDER INTO KANSU

About 3,000 Reds are reported by General Chu Shao-liang on September 21 to be quartered in the vicinity of Shihcha, Taonanshan, and Latzukau, all situated north-east of Ningkuhwayuen, near Siku, in Kansu. They are moving on the highway leading to Minhsien (Minchow). The vanguard of another Red force has fled to the countryside seven miles south of Minhsien. A body of about 5,000 Reds was observed on September 19 proceeding to Hsienwu and Tachaotan by way of Chaotzuli. It was assumed that they were concentrating their forces preparatory to marching on Minhsien.

General Chang Hsueh-liang has sent a telegram to the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Chengtu stating that, on September 16, the Red troops under Hsu Tung-hai passed through Fushih, in northern Shensi and were fleeing towards Yungpin, a town northeast of Fushih.

The attempt of the remnant "Reds" under Hsu Hai-tung in eastern Kansu to establish contact with those under Liu Tze-tan in northern Shensi has been thwarted by the Kansu troops under General Chu Shao-liang. Greatly reduced in numbers by the attacks of the Government forces, the marauders have fled northwards to the Shensi-Ninghsia border. The "Reds" in northern Shensi who laid siege to the city of Fushih have already been routed by the 67th Army (former North-eastern troops) under Lieut.-General Wang I-che. Steps are now being taken by the telegraph and postal authorities to restore the services in northern Shensi, which were interrupted by the activities of the "Reds."

Shanghai Mainichi reports that the Communists in North Shensi started moving into Kaneu at the beginning of this month, and their vanguard has already entered the province. Advancing from the South to the North of Kansu, the Communists under Hsu Hai-tung are approaching the districts of Kinyang, Kweihsien, and Kuyuan. It is expected that the two sections of the Reds will join force in the bordering districts of Ninghsia, Kansu and Shensi. They are reported to be planning to create a Soviet Area in Ninghsia.

In a telegram to General Yen Hsi-shan, General Chang Hsueh-liang declared that all preparations have been completed for an attack against the Communists in North Shansi and that he himself will proceed to the front to direct the operations. In the telegram, General Chang stated that the Communists at Suiteh have been already defeated.

The Red 4th and 6th Divisions, and the 14th and 18th Divisions under the Communist leader Hsiao Ke are still in the region of Kweichow, according to *Ta Kung Pao*, Tientsin. The 46th and 17th Divisions are under the personal command of Ho Lung and are fighting with Government force in the region of Tsinultuan and Yuchiachan. Hsiao Ke is now in Sauchi, while the 17th division is under the command of Hsiang Kin.

Kweichow is facing a deficit of more than $2,000,000, according to the Finance Commissioner. In order improve financial conditions a retrenchment policy has been drafted, according to which all Government officials will be paid at a discount of 30 per cent.

A notable victory culminating in the killing of Hsu Yen-kang, Red bandit leader of the so-called Hunan-Hupeh-Kiangsi "Soviet" area, has been scored by the brigade under Major-General Chu Kang-wei, attached to the 50th Division under Lieut.-General Yo Sen at Yunchu Shan (mountain), according to an official telegram from the front.

After having captured the cities of Tsingze and Fengchow, the Communists threatened to capture all the districts in north Hunan, including Changteh, Anhsiang, Nanhsien, and Hwayung. Taking advantage of the weakness of the Government force along the Fengsui River, more than 20,000 Communists under Hsiao Ke and Ho Lung suddenly turned from western Hunan to the North, where they cap-

tured the district of Suanchi. Within three days, they succeeded in capturing the cities of Shimen, Tsinsze, Fungchow and Linfeng.

The Hunan Soviet Government under the leadership of Ho Lung seems to be located in the vicinity of Wangchiachan, where the Second Army Corps of the Communists, and majority of the Communists under Hsia Yi are stationed. The political department of the partisan detachment of the Communists is working actively there.

Another setback has been sustained by the "Reds" under Ho Lung near the Hunan-Hupeh border since the recovery of Tsingshih and Lihsien by the combined Central Government and Hunan troops. According to an official telegram from lieut.-General Liu Chien-hsu, Commander of the 4th Route Army, Ho lung was wounded on the left leg by a bomb at Tayentang while escaping through the cordon thrown by the Government units. The "Reds" are now surrounded at Tsingnitan, Mengki, Tayentang and Wangchiachang, near the Hupeh border. Their liquidation by the Government forces is imminent.

Hung Ya-lien, chairman of the so-called Soviet government in the district of Tsiapu, on the nortern Fukien coast, and six other officials of the bogus regime, were captured in the course of an attack by the Fukien Peace Preservation Corps. Important documents dealing with the organization of the Soviet government and plans for large-scale riots in north Fukien were also seized.

COMMUNISTS REPORTED ACTIVE IN SOUTHERN ANHWEI

According to *Ta Kung Pao* in Tientsin, General Liu Chen-hwa, Chairman of Anhwei, recently visited Wuhu to give instructions to the Government troops engaged in the suppression of the Communists in southern Anhwei. The brigade under the command of General Yuan has been sent by General Liu to Chinhsien, Tapin, and Shitan, in order to strengthen the defence there against the Reds. The districts of Hohsien, Hanshan, and Howei have been invaded by the Communists, who recently captured several towns in the region, including Puchiaochen in Hsuanchen and Chuwanchen in Chinhsien.

ANNAM AUTHORITIES TRESPASS ON CHINESE TERRITORY AT WUCHUAN

In a telegram to the Ministry of Finance, the Kwangtung Provincial Government reports that French authorities in Annam have occupied the Chinese territory of Wuchuan. Kan Chia-hou, special Foreign Affairs Inspector of Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces has been instructed to investigate into the matter.

Chang Yuen-fung, a secretary in the office of the Foreign Affairs Inspector at Canton has been instructed to go to Nanking to call on Wang Ching-wei, Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the forcible occupation of Chinese territory by French soldiers at Wuchuan.

The French Consulate at Amoy, which was closed in 1933, will be reopened on October 1, according to *Shan Pao*, September 18.

CANTON EMISSARY DECLARES HU HAN-MIN RETURNING SHORTLY

According to Huang Chi-lu, member of the Southwestern Branch of the Central Executive Committee, who is now visiting Shanghai on mission, Hu Han-min, the veteran Party leader and former President of the Legislative Yuan, will shortly return to China, as the condition of his illness has greatly improved. Mr. Huang stated that the Southwestern authorities are in frequent communication with Mr. Hu abroad and are being kept informed of the progress of his conditions. It is expected that Mr. Hu will start his return journey sometime in November, but he will not be able to arrive in China in time to attend the Fifth National Party Congress.

In addition to Huang Chi-lu, Kwangtung will send three more representatives to Nanking to attend the 6th Plenary Session of thhe Kuomintang, including Liu Lu-yin, Chan Chi-shih and Kwan Su-jen. Huang Shiu-chou, Chairman of the Kwangsi Provincial Government will come to Nanking in the early part of October to attend the session as representative of Kwangsi.

The Lokchang-Finshek section of the Canton-Hankow Railway has been completed, and a regular service between these two points is being started immediately. The run takes 2½ hours. A comprehensive plan has been drafted by teh Kwangtung Provincial Government for the building of the Canton-Swatow railway, according to *Chunghuajihpao*.

The Kwangsi Government has issued $2,000,000 worth of bonds with a view to readjusting the monetary system in the province. The bonds are to be redeemed fully within a period of five years.

The Kwangtung Cement Works have produced 210,257 tons of cement in the past years and have made a profit of $5,000,000.

GENERAL HUANG SHAO-HSIUNG MAY BE SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL HUANG FU

According to *Shanghai Mainichi*, General Huang Shao-hsiung, Chairman of Chekiang, will be appointed successor to General Huang Fu, who is firm in his decision to resign from his post as Minister of the Interior. Dr. Chu Chia-hwa, present Minister of Communications, will take over the chairmanship of the Chekiang Provincial Government, while Yu Fei-pen, Vice-Minister of the same Ministry, will be promoted the Minister.

It is reported in Nanking that General Huang Fu has finally yielded to the persuasions of the National Government and consented to assume his appointment as Minister of Interior. General Huang, who is now at Mokanshan recuperating from his ill-health, is expected to proceed to Shanghai shortly to undergo a medical treatment, following which he will come to the Capital to take up his duties.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING CENTER IN NANKING PLANNED BY MINISTRIES

Definite measures for the establishment of the Administrative Center in the Capital have been devised jointly by the Ministries of Interior, Finance and War. According to these measures, 2,000 mow of land are to be purchased in the vicinity of the Ming Palace for the construction of the Administration buildings. Over $800,000 have already been appropriated by the Ministry of Finance, through the Central Bank of China, for the purchase of the land. According to present plans, the offices of Central Party Headquarters are to be on the north side of Chungshan Road and the National Government on the south side.

NATIONAL JUDICIAL CONFERENCE CLOSES AFTER FIVE-DAY SESSION

After having remained in session for five days, the National Judicial Conference was formally closed in the afternoon of Sept. 20 at an impressive ceremony, which was attended by 154 delegates and 34 observers. Chu Chen, President of the Judicial Yuan, was in the chair and delivered the closing address. The last session of the conference was held that morning under the chairmanship of Miao Tsu-chuan, President of the Administrative Court. A total of 63 proposals were adopted at the session, the important ones being those relating to (1) Readjustment of the receipts of the various judicial organs so as to replenish the National Treasury, (2) Establishment of a marine court, (3) Abolition of extraterritoriality, (4) Registration of real estate. The session also adopted the manifesto of the Conference, the contents of which consist of the following points: equitable enforcement of law, adequate protection of people's rights, preservation of public order and good customs, and stabilization of individual rights and duties. Regarding results of the present Conference, the manifesto says that the Conference has emphasized the following three points: (1) Independence of judicial funds, (2) Establishment of a legal research organ, (3) Perfectinng of the organization of law courts.

A Metropolitan District Court will be established on October 1, according to a decision reached at the meeting of the Central Political Council, Sept. 18.

In view of the convention in November of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee and of the Fifth National Party Congress, Dr. Cheng Tien-fang, Ambassador-designate to Germany, who was originally scheduled to leave for his post at the beginning of this month, has postponed his departure until the end of the year in order to remain in the country to attend the two conventions. Pending Dr. Cheng's arrival in Germany, Lin Chung-hieh, the incumbent Chinese Minister at Berlin, will continue to be responsible for the affairs of the Legation there.

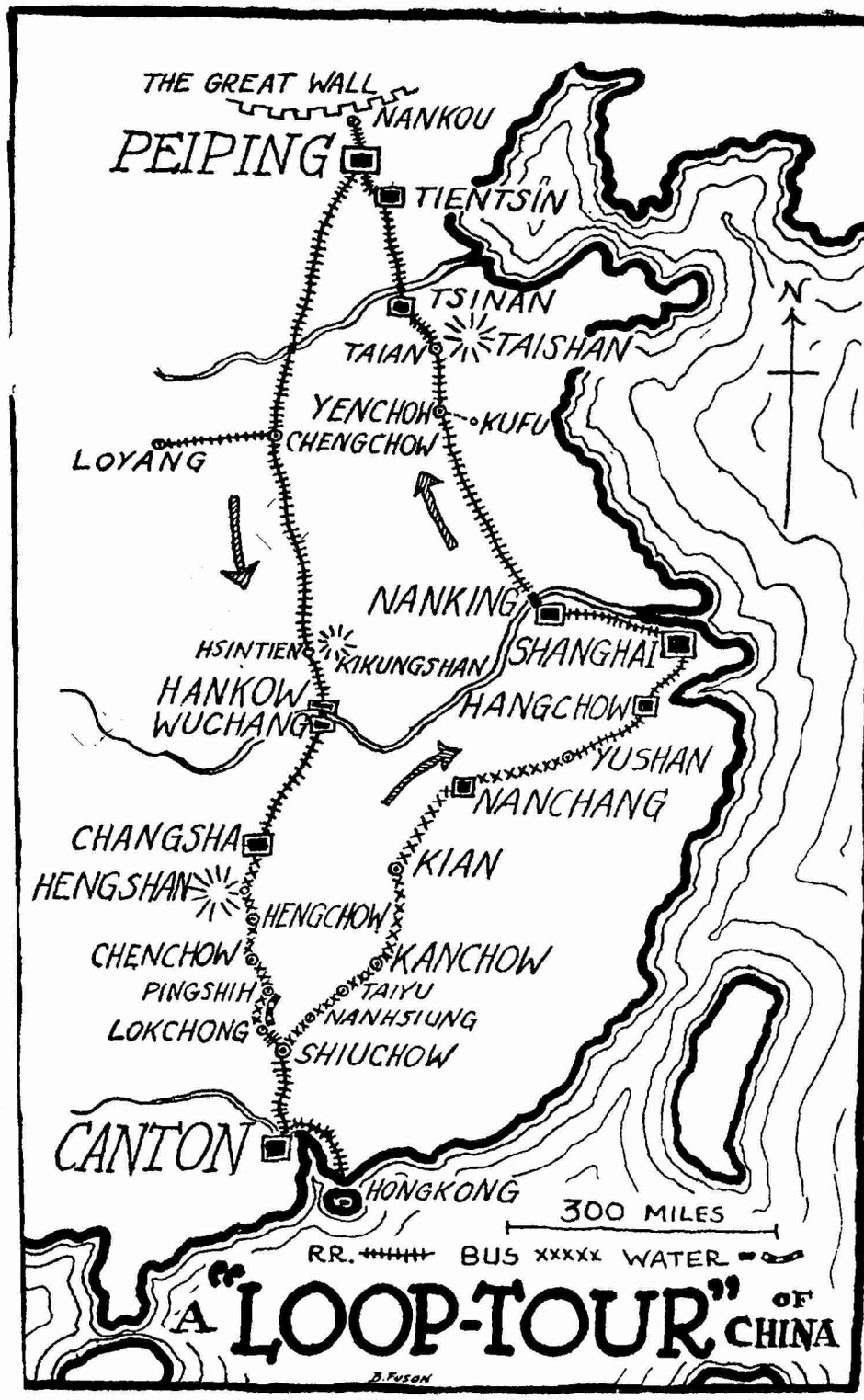
University Teacher and Family Make Three-Thousand Mile Overland Tour of China*

AN American family, even in these depression days, thinks nothing of jumping into its motor-car to spend a month touring the country—the Grand Canyon, then California, and back home via Yellowstone Park, for instance! It doesn't cost a great deal more than staying at home. Similarly in Europe, if one's visaes and languages are up-to-date, a three-thousand mile trip covering several countries—by bicycle, train, or airplane, depending on the thickness of the tourist's wallet—is no longer anything to boast of. But to tour China—immediately one thinks of bandits, floods, dozens of dialects and not a word of English, antiquated inns with board beds, bitter existence on tea and rice, dangers of typhoid and all manner of diseases, days of delay and weeks of weary travel by oxcart or donkey, loneliness, mosquitoes, and a hundred other woes. Tour China?—not without elaborate safeguards, weeks of preparation, enormous luggage, guides and interpreters, and courage screwed up to a do-or-die pitch. And everyone that completes a tour feels himself qualified to write a book about it.

A Three-Thousand Mile Tour

Our party of three, a missionary couple and their grown son, equipped with a suitcase apiece, a camera, and a none-too-capacious pocketbook, have just completed a three-thousand mile overland tour of China, and we wonder what all the excitement is about. In the space of exactly one month we travelled, chiefly by train and motorbus, from Canton in the extreme south, to Peiping in the extreme north of China proper (equivalent to the distance between Havana, Cuba, and New York), and back again by a different overland route, in such a manner that only one day's overlapping of our path occurred. An itinerary similar to ours would touch at virtually all the large cities and many of the famous sights of China, to say nothing of the unique opportunity provided for firsthand glimpses of the scenery, life, customs, and progress of each of ten populous and important provinces! Moreover, we accomplished the month's travelling—transportation, lodging, board and all extras save photo bills and a few curios—without special hardship for not much over U.S.$100 apiece. Curiously enough, as far as we can ascertain, few if any individuals have undertaken in China an overland trans-continental loop-our of precisely this nature; and it is with the belief that many people, both foreign and Chinese, business and missionary, would welcome information about the possibilities of such a trip, that we wish to recount our itinerary and experiences.

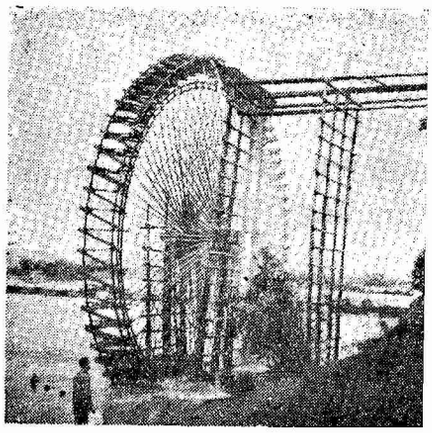
The first section of our tour—from Canton northeast to Hangchow—is the roughest, most uncertain, and in some ways the most interesting part. It could not have been done two or three years ago without the expenditure of infinitely more time and money and energy; but now the motor roads across the lengthy province of Kiangsi—freed from the Communists—make a quick and comparatively comfortable trip possible. We left Canton on the morning of July 24, taking the northbound train on the south branch of the



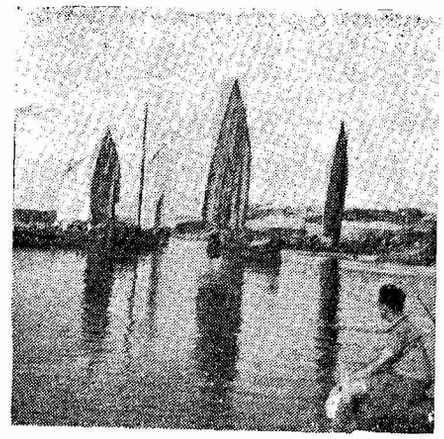
Map Showing Route of Tour Described in Accompanying Article

*Prof. Ben. W. Fuson, who made this interesting circular trip through China from South to North and return, is a member of the faculty of Lingnan University, Canton. After the new railway extending from Chekiang to Kiangsi and Hunan is completed and the link is finished in the Canton-Hankow line such a trip will be a simple matter, but Prof. Fuson deserves full credit for pioneering the route before the completion of the railways.

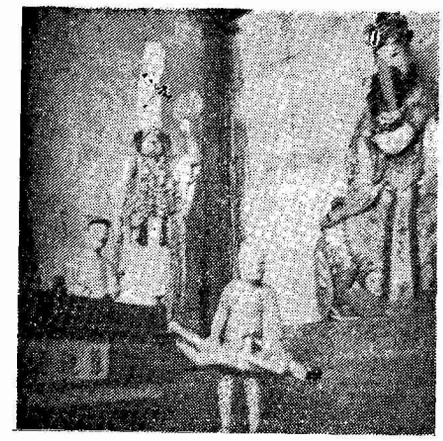
THINGS SEEN ON THE "CIRCUIT TOUR" OF CHINA



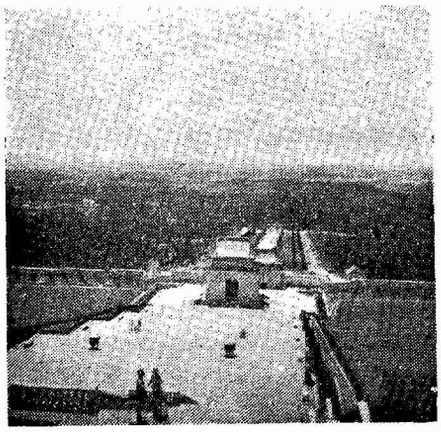
Current-propelled waterwheel for irrigating ricefields, near Kanchow, Kiangsi. Made entirely of bamboo. In the background a pontoon bridge, and p goda.



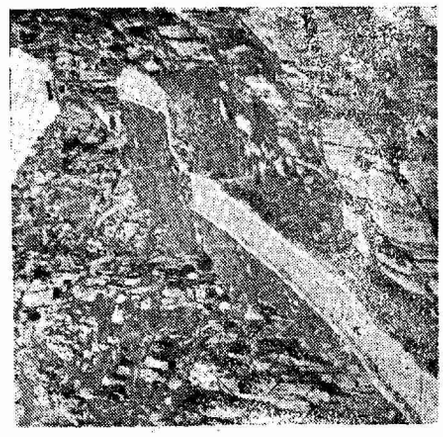
Watching the sailboats at the ferry crossing of river near Nanchang, Kiangsi.



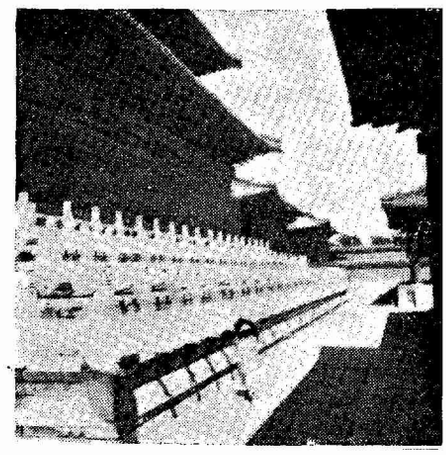
A section of the Temple of Buddhist Hells in Yushan, Chekiang. Note the expression of the figure with raised fan.



The grand vista seen from the top level of the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum outside the city of Nanking.

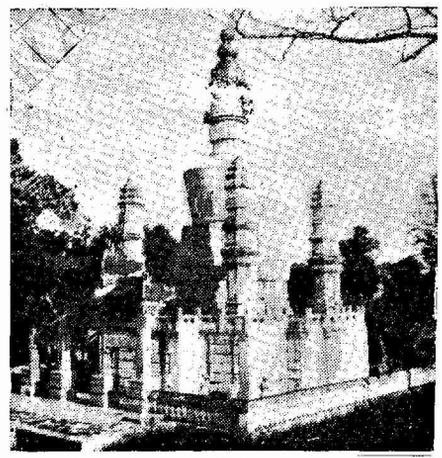


Part of the 6,000 steps leading up to the Heavenly Gateway near the peak of the sacred mountain, Taishan.

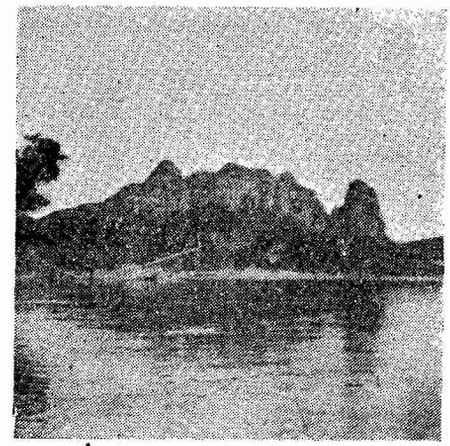


Wandering through the court of one of Peiping's fine temples, the Tai Miao, south of the Forbidden City.

Two of our party standing on the Great Wall near Nankou Pass, a three-hour train trip north of Peiping.



The famous Yellow Temple, a gold-topped marble edifice just north of the city wall, Peiping.



An enormous limestone formation in northern Kwangtung, from which the town of Pingshih (smooth rock) gets its name; seen from our river-boat.

(Photos by B. W. Fuson, Canton, China.)

Yuen-Han Railway, as far as Shiuchow in north Kwangtung. The next day's trip was by bus, in three stages: Shiuchow to Nanhsiung, thence to Taiyu, and finally to the city of Kanchow in Kiangsi. The third day's lap, which includes a thrilling ascent and descent of intervening mountains, landed us in Kian City. On the fourth evening we reached the large and progressive capital, Nanchang. A long fifth day's bus stage brought us to the quaint town of Yushan on the border of Chekiang, and the western terminal at present of a railroad connecting with Hangchow. However, it is believed that in less than two years the railroad will be extended westward to Nanchang; and our sight of the advanced stages to which the grading and engineering of the projected road have already reached, caused us to concur in this forecast. Yushan is a delightful walled town, with a temple of Buddhist hells far surpassing the dilapidated one of the same type in Peiping.

It is impossible in a limited space to detail the interesting items we encountered during this first week: the glimpses from a bus window of pigs shouldering aside naked babies within the mud-brick

huts of the farmers; the narrow terraced rice-fields—beautifully kept—clinging unbelievably far up the hillsides; immense bamboo current-propelled waterwheels; river boats sailing past us at the ferries; and a thousand and one other bits of life. But some words of hardwon wisdom may be in order anent bus-travel. Two kinds of equipment are essential—water canteens and pneumatic pillows. In getting seats or tickets on a bus, one can take nothing for granted. Get there early, before daylight if need be, and sit tight. This stage of the trip might be considered a bit too rough for a lady (the lady of our party did not accompany us, in fact, but took steamer for Shanghai, meeting us at Hangchow). Tea and bowls of noodles are available for food at various stops during the day. Unless one can claim the hospitality of missionaries along the route (by writing long ahead and announcing oneself as a paying guest), it is necessary to put up at local inns which are of varying comfort, according to the size and modernity of the town concerned. Foreigners without a command of Mandarin and some experience in China may encounter some difficulty in accomplishing the trip through Kiangsi, but it's worth it.

An Interesting Day at Hangchow

This article does not pretend to be a Baedeker of the next portion of our itinerary, which was more comfortable and conventional. We spent a rewarding day at Hangchow (which is eminently worth visiting especially if one has not yet visited Peiping), reaching the city by an overnight ride from Yushan in third-class sleeper! Then we took the afternoon train out from Hangchow up to Shanghai, reaching the metropolis late at night and (since we did not care to stop over) transferring immediately to a second-class sleeeper on the train for Nanking. It may be said at this point that we found second-class accomodations almost uniformly adequate and comfortable during the whole portion of the trip north of the Yangtse. (The China Travel Service, in each large city, was helpful and courteous.).

After a day in Nanking we took the evening express from Pukow northward toward Peiping. Two major side trips, each occupying twenty-four hours, may be taken from the railroad during this stage. We did not include the first one—leaving at Yenchow for an overnight stay at the lovely tomb of Confucius; but we did enjoy the second and more considerable one—stopping over at Taian in order to climb China's most famous sacred peak, Taishan. Surely its is unnecessary to stress the uniqueness and wonder of the precipitous ascent up 6,000 stone steps until one passes through the red Heaven's Gate and finds himself amid the temples and village crowding the peak—and the breathless descent, especially if one goes in a mountain chair! Taishan alone was worth the trip.

We reached Taian in the afternoon after one night on the train, and hobbled onto the same train the next day (sitting in buses and cars is no kind of training for those stone steps!). Two hours brought us into Taian by evening, and we stayed overnight in this city, enjoying an inspection of Cheloo University and of the fascinating model museum of the Institute. Again we took the same train in the evening, and by the morning of the next day, August 5, reached Peiping.

Nine days later, still dazzled with the gleam of the yellow-roofed temples, still silent with the memory of the Great Wall meandering massively over the watersheds a dozen miles to the horizon of our sight (and two thousand miles beyond), we embarked on the express of the Peng-Han Railway, bound straight southward for Hankow. A splendid two-day side-trip from Chengchow, Honan, west to ancient Loyang and the valley of Ten Thousand Buddhas, we were forced to forego because of flood rumors; but this detour is strongly recommended. Instead we broke the comparative monotony of the two days and one night on the train by stopping at Hsintien to visit Kikungshan, delightful summer resort patronized by vacationers from Hankow and vicinity. Two afternoons later we descended the thousand feet from the mountain and took the same train in to Hankow, reaching the city after nightfall and staying at the fine Lutheran Hostel. Of the triple cities clustered on the Yangtse at this point, Wuchang is the oldest and most worth visiting, for a temple or two and especially for the astonishing plant of Wuhan University—a veritable "city against a hill."

A Tedious Trip by Train

Once below the Yangtse the itinerary again takes on a somewhat more difficult but less monotonous tempo. A long tedious day's trip over the none-too-smooth rails of the northern part of the Yueh-Han Railway brought us to Changsha, capital of Hunan and famous seat of learning. After a well-spent day here, our party successfully obtained seats in the crowded but large and fairly comfortable motorbus which struck southward through this green and relatively well-wooded province. Late this fall communications will be such that anyone (for instance, doctors and nurses in Central China wishing to take a short route south to Canton to attend the Medical Conference in November) can reach Canton in three days from Changsha; one day on the bus to Chenchow, Hunan; another day by bus from Chenchow to Siutang on the Kwangtung border, thence to Pingshih, and thence by the newly-opened motor-road to Lokchong, at present the northernmost terminal of the southern section of the Yueh-Han Railway; and finally a day on the train, reaching the southern metropolis about four o'clock in the afternoon. However, in our case, the stage occupied four days—within which we sandwiched two interesting exploits: the climbing of a second sacred mountain, Hengshan (also called Nan Yo); and (since the road was not completed at the time we went through) a scenic and thrilling trip on a little river-boat down the rapids from Pingshih to Lokchong! Both these events are well worth the extra time and effort; and during the river trip we were enabled to see the progress of the uncompleted section of railroad, which alternately clings percariously to the edge of one steep hill and burrows a tunnel through the next! All along the way from Changsha to Lokchong we watched with great interest the work on this two-hundred mile connecting link, the completion of which within a year or so will mean almost as much to China as the spanning of the American continent by rail meant in the 1870's. In fact, the prospective traveller over this part of our "loop" must hurry to experience its more adventurous aspects, before the whole thing becomes a more or less ordinary three-day railway journey from Peiping to Canton!

We returned, then, to our own city of Canton exactly one month after our departure—and the only overlapping was the day from Canton to Shiuchow. This double spanning of China actually occupied only two weeks of travelling-time, the remainder being occupied with sight-seeing and rest! Taking into consideration a balance among the factors of inexpensiveness, time allowance, and comfort versus the distance covered, amount of sight-seeing possible, and number of new localities visited—we feel that, to put it vulgarly, we got utmost return for our money! (Much of the value of the trip, needless to say, cannot be measured in these terms.) For those interested in an extensive tour of China—especially those who have lived here some time and know what it is to "knock about a bit"—we recommend this itinerary unqualifiedly. If you live in Shanghai, Peiping, Hankow—or anywhere along or near the route—just pack a suitcase, secure your interior visa, and start off on the "loop"; and be sure that within a month or less you'll be deposited at your own back door, tired (to be sure) but with a comfortable sense of familiarity with all China, and a host of memories and experiences which few other trips can give. Good luck!

Lingnan University, Canton, Sept. 20, 1935.

Eurasia Aviation Corporation Reduces Passenger Charges

The Eurasia Aviation Corporation, a Sino-German concern operating various air lines in China, on Sept. 25 made a general reduction in passenger fares. With approval of the Ministry of Communications, the fare for the Shanghai-Lanchow section of the Sinkiang line, which is now curtailed owing to political difficulties, will be reduced by $120, from $435 to $315. Rates for other distances also are reduced. For the Shanghai-Nanking section, the rate will be $25, a reduction of $5. A twice-a-week service will be maintained on said line. For the Peiping-Canton line, the service also is curtailed. Only the Peiping-Chengchow section is operating. The fare is now reduced from $70 to $60. The fare for the Lanchow-Ninghsia section is to be reduced from $170 to $140, while that for the entire distance will be $270, a reduction of $80 from the present rate. The reduced rates also will be applied on the newly inaugurated Sian-Chengtu line.

Junkers Flies to Chengtu in Eight Hours

The new Junkers twin-motored airplane, D-ANYK, which arrived here recently from Germany under charter of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, flew to Chengtu Sept. 23 in slightly over eight hours. Inauguration of the Shanghai-Chengtu service with the plane is expected shortly. The cruising speed of the craft is around 180 miles per hour. It is equipped to carry 14 passengers.

Douglas Plane Makes Tokyo-Hsinking Return Trip

Athough delayed overnight by adverse weather, the giant 14-passenger Douglas plane, on a trial 12-hour flight from Tokyo to Hsinking, landed in the Manchurian Capital Sept. 18. The plane is owned by the Manchuria Air Transport Company, and will be put on the Tokyo-to-Hsinking route if the trial flights prove satisfactory. The plane later returned to Tokyo without mishap.

Korean Pilot Arrives in Shanghai on Goodwill Flight

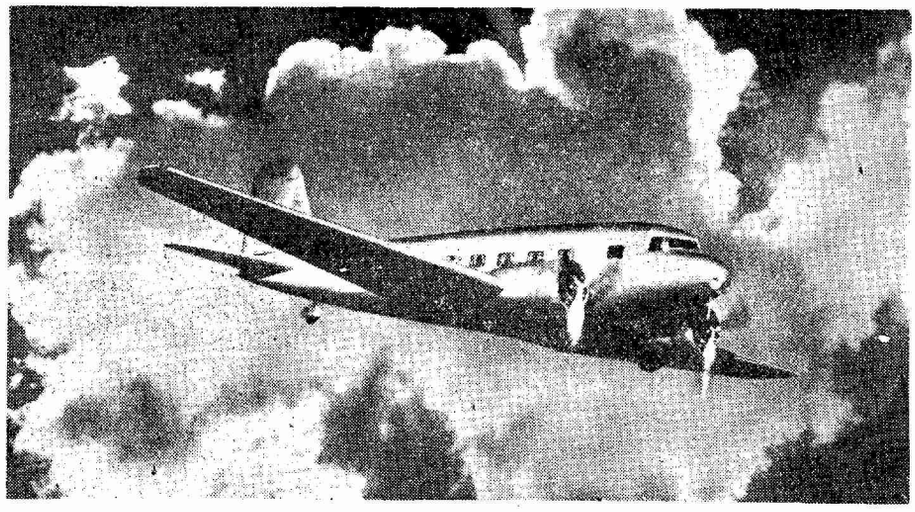
Ougen Kin, Korean pilot, who is making a goodwill flight linking Japan, Manchukuo and China arrived at the Nan-yuan airdrome in Peiping from Chengte on the afternoon of Sept. 21, at Nanking Sept. 23, and in Shanghai Sept. 25. The flier, who is the only licensed pilot on the peninsula, left Seoul on Sept. 16 for Hsinking. Forced down by bad weather near Tsunhwa, he lost a whole day, reaching the Manchukuo capital on Sept. 18. From there he flew to Mukden and then to Chinchow.

British Air-Mail for China Now Enroute

The first British air-mail for China left Croydon (London) airdrome at noon Sept. 24 in an Imperial Airways liner. The plane will take eight days to fly to Penang where the mail will probably be transferred to the Imperial Airways liner *Dorado*, expected to reach China by October 4.

TRAVEL BY AIR

AIR MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE



For schedules refer to inside back cover of this magazine. For further information please apply to

China National Aviation Corporation

51 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI TELEPHONE 12955-4-3

30,000 Reds Marching on Lanchow, Kansu Capital

BY THE REVIEW'S HANKOW CORRESPONDENT

THE Reds, 30,000 strong, having negotiated the pass at Lo-Ta-Ni, 180 li from Minchow, are rapidly advancing northward in the direction of Lanchow, capital of Kansu province. Missionaries have already evacuated all the stations in southeastern Kansu and are concentrated in the capital city, expecting momentarily to flee either to Hankow, via Sianfu, or to Peiping, via Paotow. Reports to the effect that several of General Lu's troops had been disarmed by the invading communist army, have just been received in Hankow. The wealthier classes are fleeing terror-stricken from Taochow and Minchow.

Red Army Only 40 Li From Minchow

On the 19th of September, the Red army was reliably reported to be within 40 li of Minchow, south of Lanchow on the Tao river. The government troops in the Minchow area are the 12th and 7th Divisions, strung along the Tao river from Minchow to Titao. The Government forces have transferred the 8th Division from Chi-ning-chow to Kungchang. There do not seem to be sufficient government troops available to stem the tide. The Reds have chosen a weak spot and are making the most of their opportunity. The 6th Division is guarding the Tao river area between Titao and Lannchow, and it is their duty to defend the capital city against the enemy. The general outlook for Kansu is very dark and gloomy. Apparently the Reds are desirous of linking up with Sinkiang and Russia.

Young Marshal at Sianfu Directing Anti-red Operations

Instead of returning to Wuhan after inspection of his troops in Sian, Shensi, the Young Marshal is staying on the job and is said to be personally directing the anti-red campaign. No doubt all Reds in China are trying to link up with the group in Kansu; that seems to be the general policy of the communist armies in all parts of China. The Government's strategy no doubt is to prevent the consummation of such a plan. Hence the emphasis on fighting the various groups in Hunan, in Shensi, in northwestern Szechwan, and in southeastern Kansu at the same time.

Floods Interrupt Bus Service on Sian-Lanchow Run

Due to heavy rains several bridges on the bus route between Lanchow and Sian have been washed out. This is proving a great hindrance to the foreigners desiring to evacuate the Kansu capital. The other route open to them is the Hwang river, rafts carrying passengers operating between Lanchow and Paotow. Every one is hoping almost against hope that the government troops will be able to stave off the Red menace.

Is Russia's Red Hand Being Extended to Kansu Reds?

While no definite news as to the operations of Red Russia is available, the general consensus of opinion seems to be that there is a friendly rapprochement between the Reds in China and the Reds in Russia. Wouldn't it be very convenient for Russia to have a stranglehold on China's northwest as well as Outer Mongolia. Should she ever feel the necessity of settling accounts with Japan? The questions outstanding between Russia and Japan have not been adjusted yet. The Reds in Russia may not be directing the Red Movement in China, but who will prophesy what the big Bear would do in case the Reds were victorious in Kansu and applied for funds and armaments to carry out their plan of displacing the Nanking regime with one in harmony with that of Russia today?

Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking, Facing Kweichow Rebels

With an eye keen to observe the most dangerous spot, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has turned to Chungking again in order to be near at hand in dealing with the Kweichow rebels. There seems to be very vocal dissatisfaction in Kweichow. It is the old struggle between the Nanking and the Kwangsi groups. Ever since Nanking got into power in the province of Kweichow there has been a large group working for the Kwangsi party. Now there seems to be an open rupture and several divisions have refused to take orders from Nanking. Uneasy is the head that wears a crown, but ten-fold uneasy the man who attempts to guide the destiny of the whole Chinese nation! Up to the present the Young Marshal has been playing his part well, and has been of serivce to the Generalissimo and has sought to bring order out of chaos in the districts where his troops have been given a place to be. In case the Young Marshal succeeds in wiping the Reds out of his area in Shensi, he will be in a position to move some more of his forces nearer Hankow.

Szechwan Campaign Against the Reds Pushed

According to the telegrams from Chengtu, the government troops are having some successes in their struggle to oust the Reds. However, the Reds are far from defeated when they can trek all over Southeastern Kansu ad libitum, and terrorize the countryside and ravage the cities. Something much move drastic will have to be done if the Red menace is to be definitely abolished. The people of Szechwan will no doubt rejoice, if and when the Reds have at long last left for other parts. But what about the Kansuites?

(*Continued on page* 142)

How to Remember the "National Humiliation Day"

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟 昭 渭)

BY suspending all public amusements for the whole day, by holding meetings at which speeches were delivered and three-minute silence was observed in memorizing the "Unkown Heroes" in the Sino-Japanese "Undeclared War," and by half-masting the national flag, the Chinese nation plunged herself to remember her "national humiliation day" of Sept. 18, 1931. It was on that fatal night that the Island Empire started the conquest of the Asiatic Mainland. The observation of the national humiliation day is, however, no longer so seriously regarded as in previous years. Formerly, students took the lead, and all classes of the Chinese people followed. Not only did we see the suspension of all public amusements for the whole day, the holding of meetings in the public parks, etc., but we also witnessed many huge demonstrations and long processions. Shouting of "slogans," distributing of hand-bills, passing of numerous "resolutions," issuing of telegrams, circulars, etc., to the nation and to the foreign powers, were the features of the day.

The editorials in the Chinese newspapers in commenting on "Sept. 18" this year, however, did not advise us to remember our national humiliation day; they did not urge the Chinese masses to be more patriotic than before, but dwelt on such topics as the rural bankruptcy of the country, the industrial crisis, cultural problems, illiteracy, etc.

Germany After the Peace Treaty

September 18, 1931 is analogous in Chinese history to June 28, 1919 in German history. Threatened with continued and intensified starvation and the advance of the Allies to the heart of disarmed Germany, Germany had to sign the Peace Treaty on June 28, 1919. Germany after June 28, 1919 was certainly in a far more desperate condition than China after Sept. 18, 1931.

Diplomatically, by the Armistice conditions, war materials, guns, arms, ships, submarines, transport vehicles, railway locomotives, airplanes, stores, etc., had to be immediately surrendered by Germany. The object of the Allies was to make it impossible for Germany to renew hostilities if Peace terms were not agreed upon. The German armies still on foreign soil retreated in disorder and despair to their homes. By blockading Germany on all sides, the Allied Powers prevented all raw materials and all food from entering the country, even from lands which, according to the Armistice, had been able to send supplies. Numbers of the German population died as the direct result of these blockades, especially young children and aged persons.

Internally, all the industries lacked raw materials, and there was no money to pay for their import. The four months after the armistice were more ruinous than any before. No work was done, less food was available, and complete uncertainty prevailed as to the future. Starvation and despair in some quarters caused murder for the sake of a few marks, and in other quarters induced tricks to escape all taxation. The strain of the war continued after the armistice, and was no longer relieved by dreams of possible victory.

A Good Lesson to the Chinese

Such was the desperate and hopeless condition in Germany following June 28. But by 1935, we find that Germany had already got rid of the shackles of the Peace Treaty; Germany has already taken back the "Saarland," and Germany has already proceeded to rearm herself in total disregard of the treaty provisions. Why was Germany able to recover? How could Germany regain her parity and equality in the family of nations in such a short period (16 years)? Here is a question which we, the Chinese, should study and answer! Here is a lesson which we, the Chinese, should learn! Here is the true way to remember the national humiliation day which we, the Chinese, should learn!

The Rise of New Nationalism

Indeed, within a few weeks, everything collapsed. Sovereign and social order disappeared; no more Army, no more ruling class, no more government. Invisibly yet nonetheless surely, everything that happened in post-war Germany for many years was influenced by the outwardly orderly revolution.

But the dream of political pre-eminence disappeared only to revive almost immediately. The "Third Empire" became symbolical of all the aspirations of young German nationalism. "Germany can not consent to remain a second-class nation!" "The new Germany was to be intolerantly nationalistic, more or less socialistic in tone, militaristic in spirit and despotic in form, not altogether unlike the Fatherland of 1914." "There is Germany in the Flemish soul, Germany in the novels of Cervantes, Germany in the dramas of Shakespeare. Germany is the center of the world and the world cannot exist without Germany. Germany is the kingdom of God." "The mission of most people stops with the nation, but the German task is to realize the Empire."

Back to Prussianism

To foreign countries, the most significant of the many slogans that resounded throughout reactionary Germany, was "Back to Prussianism." "The great tradition of the German people which has always found its most visible expression in the Army." "Power-seeking and un-Republican as they were, the officers were so devoted to the national cause as they saw it, that in their eyes all dissent seemed grotesque. The cause was the slow building up of German military power to something like the level at which it stood in 1914." Such an ideal inevitably implied the revision of the Versailles Treaty and the right to re-arm, subject only to such limitations as might, by common agreement be applied to all States.

It was the "rise of new nationalism," "back to Prussianism" and "revival of militarism," under the leadership, direction and guardianship of Hilter and his Nazi Party that have brought about a "new hope" for Germany and have at last saved and reconstructed Germany.

The Greatness of the Middle Kingdom— The Chinese Naval Supremacy

China had once attained greatness in the past. Upon the succession of Emperor Yung Lo, a strong naval policy was carried out. The Emperor appointed a eunuch, Chang Ho, who was noted as a skilful sailor and a brave and a first-rate diplomat. A fleet of 62 junks, reported to have been 440 feet in length, with a beam of 180 feet, carrying 27,000 men was assembled at what is now Shanghai and sailed for the south in 1405. Passing Amoy he touched at Annam, Cochin China, Sumatra, Java, Cambodia, Siam and other places. In each country he proclaimed Yung Lo as suzerain and bestowed imperial gifts. Awed by the size of the fleet and the number of soldiers, most of the countries formally acknowledged China's supremcy. In case any country failed to do so, Chang Ho did not hesitate to use force. When he returned to China two years later, many envoys from these southern dependencies accompanied him and presented themselves at the Court of Nanking, the capital of the Ming Dynasty.

In 1408 Chang Ho again set forth. For fifty years China received tribute from Ceylon. In 1436 the Chinese recorded that the Japanese envoy had been given a high rank. Another event, which shows the prestige of China was the sending of tribute by Bengal, although Chang Ho seems not to have gone as far as that country. Siam, eager to show friendliness to her powerful and aggressive neighbor, offered to help China against the Japanese, who were causing trouble in Korea. In 1430 Chang Ho, stopping in India (on the west coast), sent one of his men to Arabia with gifts for the king who, in turn, sent his officer named Sha Huan to accompany Chang Ho back to China to present returned gifts to the Chinese emperor. Chang Ho made seven trips and in his last one reached the Persian Gulf and Aden, Magadoxa, near the equator and Barawah and Jubb.

The Spirit of the Middle Kingdom

The spirit of the Middle Kingdom of former days was fine. To quote or cite a few savings or acts to show the true "spirit of the Middle Kingdom" may not be out of place here. "We are generals whose heads may be cut off, but we would never surrender" (有斷頭將軍無降將軍也); "We live with the city, or we die with the city" (城存與存,城亡與亡); "We prefer to die rather than to leave the city" (効死勿去); "We want to put up the last fight with our back tn the city wall" (背城借一); "We prefer to see the jade to be broken into pieces, rather than to see the tile to be preserved" (甯爲玉碎不圖瓦全). Such was the "Spirit of the Middle Kingdom" in defending the national territory!

"Sleep on wood, and taste bile" (臥薪嘗胆); "Ten years of reproduction, and ten years of training" (十年生聚十年教訓); "Even there are only three families left, the Kingdom of Chu would destroy Chin" (楚有三戶必以亡秦) "We regard the national enemy more than a personal enemy" (同愾敵仇). Such the "Spirit of the Middle Kingdom" in remembering the national humiliations, in taking revenage, and in regaining the "lost territories!"

"Back to the Spirit of the Middle Kingdom"

Had such "Spirit of the Middle Kingdom" been in existence, the invasion of Mukden on the fatal night of Sept. 18, 1931, could not have broken out. The Chinese North-Eastern Provinces would not have been lost in rapid succession. The invaders, in their attempt to wrest Manchuria from China, would only have found a "swallowing of a bomb!" Had such "Spirit of the Middle Kingdom" been in existence, the "Alsace-Lorraine" of China would have been a "blessing in disguise" to the nation, and would be recovered in the near future!

But the lack of such "Spirit of the Middle Kingdom" has put us in a hopeless situation; has encouraged the invaders to be far more aggressive than ever before; and has enabled the invaders to occupy one territory after another "without a single shot!" Therefore, to be brief, the real salvation of China today, as it has been in the case with Germany, is to go "back to the Spirit of the Middle Kingdom."

The "New Life" Movement

It may be pointed out that at present a movement is already on foot towards the "restoration to the old order." (復古). But

CHINA INTERNATIONAL FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION

1935 Kiang-Ho Flood Relief Fund

Floods in China this year are bringing misery and suffering to millions of people. The Upper Yangtze and Yellow River valleys have overflowed simultaneously, inundating no less than 150 counties in eight provinces of China.

The inhabitants of the stricken areas must be cared for. They must have food and shelter against the coming winter. Though the individual cost is low, many hundreds of thousands will require huge sums. This necessary money cannot be entirely supplied by the local governments, though they are doing all that they can. If you have not yet given your contribution, will you sign the blank below and send it to us at once?

To Income Production Dept.
C. I. F. R. C.
Room 401, 505 Honan Road
Shanghai (Telegraphic Adddress: YAREL)

Desiring to have a share in helping the hundreds of thousands of flood victims this year I hereby enclose a check or postal money order for Dollars ..... as my contribution towards the Kiang-Ho Flood Relief Fund, for which sum please issue a formal receipt.

Signed .....

Address .....

unfortunately, the present movement differs materially from our suggested movement of "Back to the Spirit of the Middle Kingdom," as the real salvation of China today. The present movement, as far as we can see, is a right movement, but has turned in a "wrong direction," intentionally or unintentionally, we do not know. Instead of encouraging the preservation and development of the true "Spirit of the Middle Kingdom," the present movement takes the form of encouraging the "study of classics," "ancestor worship," etc. It is for the first time in Chinese history that official delegates were sent to proceed to the tomb of Huang Ti, the "first emperor" of the Chinese race, to pay our respect to our "ancestor." In the ceremony, candles were burnt, and a typical old Chinese-style flowery worded "eulogy" was read. Whether such style Chinese language is still understandable to the present day public is very much doubted. One self-styled Chinese sholar wrote a long thesis on "studying of classics is always advantageous but never harmful" (讀經有利無害)! In what way the studying of classics is "always advantageous," we could never understand. Canton, generally known as the most progressive city in China, have been the first one to re-enforce the classical study in the schools. The so-called "New Life Movement" which has for its purpose in preserving the Chinese virtues is only part of the present movement of restoring the old order. China is probably still cherishing her ideal of her "literary greatness" in the past, but apparently forgets that the world we are living today is a scientific world, and that it is "machinery" not "pen", "might" not "right" that counts and rules!

A glance at the "ten postulates" of the New Life movement will reveal to us that the present movement is far from a movement that will encourage the people to go "back to the Spirit of the Middle Kingdom that will save the nation." The "ten postulates" are too old to be called "new", and are too common and good only for school boys and girls. To save China at the present critical moment, we need a far more significant movement than this —a movement not only saves China morally but also physically. By this, we mean, not only to preserve the Chinese virtues, but also (1) to awake up the Chinese masses to our greatness in the past; (2) to develop the new nationalism of the Chinese people, and (3) to revive the old national feeling or the "Spirit of the Middle Kingdom." We should worship men like Yao Fei (岳飛) of the Sung Dynasty. His principles should be observed and his famous peom of "Man Kiang Huan" (滿江紅) should be read by all the Chinese.

Germany remembers her "national humuliation day" of June 28, 1919, and has answered it by the slogans "rise of new nationalism," "back to Prussianism" and "revival of militarism"—which at last saved Germany. So China should remember her "national humiliation day" of Sept. 18, 1931, by seeking to go "back to the Spirit of the Middle Kingdom!"

Nanking, Sept. 18, 1935.

Million Dollar Flood Relief Funds Expected from Pay Cut

Approximately $1,000,000 will be realized from the reduction of salaries of all government employees for the month of September in the interest of flood relief, it was stated in Nanking Sept. 23. In order to unify the collection of pay-cut contribtions, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, it is learned, proposed to the weekly meeting of the Executive Yuan that the Department of National Treasury of Ministry of Finance be entrusted with the duty of administering the funds.

Flood Situation in Upper Yangtsze Becomes Worse

The flood situation along the upper reaches of the Yangtsze River in southern Hupeh, caused by the sudden rise of its waters, has become worse. Telegrams pouring in from Kungan, Kienli and Shihshow report further breaches of the dykes in their respective districts. The situation is worst in Chihkiang, 45 miles south-east of Ichang, where a number of important dykes, such as the Pailichou, Kwangfusheng, Cheyangchou, Chungcheng, Changkou, Fuhsing Fusing, and Yenho Dykes, have been washed away.

Removal of the menace to northern Kiangsu by stopping the advance of the flood waters from southern Shantung, constitutes the first stage of engineering work on the Yellow River for closing the huge gap at the Chukow-Tungchuang area in western Shantung. Announcement was to this effect made by Kung Hsiang-yung, Vice-Chairman of the Yellow River Conservancy Board, who passed through Hsuchow, Sept. 22 on his way to the Capital after inspecting the preparations in western Shantung.

The first step will be the building of a long stone wall behind the Kiangsu Dyke in south-western Shantung to check the flow southward of the flood waters, Mr. Kung said. Efforts will then be made to drain off the waters by seeking new outlets in a north-easterly direction back to the regular course of the River at Lishengtun.

The completion of the stone wall, he continued, will serve to lessen the pressure of the river waters at the 5th and 6th breaches and thus facilitate the closure of the huge gap. Materials are being transported to the designated area for the beginning of construction work immediately, so that the wall may be completed before the winter period of high tides.

Japanese Jail Russians and Chinese Wholesale During Pu Yi's Visit to Harbin

BY "A VICTIM"

THE city of Harbin had been agog for weeks in anticipation of the imminent arrival of Pu-Yi, the beloved. The Manchukuo authorities, made up mainly of Nipponese just naturalized or in the process of naturalization, had been been enthused with thrills—paving the way for the Celestial. Circular orders had been preliminarily issued for all the business concerns to have their shutters closed during His Majesty's stay in town. Rumors were travelling about concerning a wholesale confinement of the happy population.

Trumpets were being oiled, junkets shined, the surroundings were palpitating with expectation throbs, the Nipponese hireling Russian papers were coming out with Imperial color yellow paper, and in the long run the entire situation did turn out yellow.

The pouplation's happy expectations were more than satisfied. Things quite unexpected happened.

A week before the historical event, late in the night, it started. Violent knnocking at your residence's doors and windows, a gang of Nipponese hireling Russians accompanied by a Nipponese soldier breaking into your home, ordering you to dress and go to jail. No charge, no explanation. Your wife on the verge of a mental breakdown faintly asking "What is it, what does it mean?" A Russian with remnants of pity and consicence not yet destroyed, softly whispers, "Do not lose your spirits, nothing serious". He does it on the quiet to prevent the Japanese soldier picking it up; your kids are weeping and you, in a shattered state of mind, are leaving your home stepping out into atrocities unknown. You go out into the yard and the Municipal bus at your door reminds you of traffic in the free world. You step into the bus, you perceive dim silhouettes of plenty of other citizens, you experience a great relief of not being lonely, the bus travels to every nook and corner picking up victims. They bring you to jail, you see a crowd of citizens, it has taken more than one bus to carry, the sense of loneliness fades away, they register you, you notice in the crowd plenty of women, Soviet citizens, Non-Soviet Russians, both on a fifty-fifty basis; they give you a jail number and here we are in the prison-cell without any accusation whatever. Twenty Russians, twenty Chinese, not enough room to lie or sit, gloomy, but the sense of being one in the crowd relieves the gnawing feeling of loneliness. The Chinese are calling themselves Manchukuoans and smiling bitterly. They are asking Russians: "On what charge?"—"On none whatever" is the reply. "Same as us", with the century-old Oriental submission.

When White Russians Are Thrown into Prison

When the Chinese hear that the Russian is a Soviet citizen, they serve you a knowing smile. "An old scape-goat, the peaceful Soviet citizen permanently paying for his Government frictions with the Japanese Government."

When they find out that the detained Russian is a so-called non-Soviet White Russian, that is when the Manchurian Chinese gets a real pleasure. The hoarse "banzai" of the White Russians welcoming the triumphant march of the Nipponese Banner into Manchuria, the helpful hand gracefully tendered by the White Russians to the Nipponese aggression in Manchuria, and now here, this generous and prompt Samurai reward—for services rendered. It is true that only a negligible minority of White Russians have sided with Japanese against both Russia and China—the overwhelming bulk of the White Russians keeping aloof from working against their mother country, as well as China which granted them shelter after they had fled from revolution in their home-country, but the disgraceful minority has been so boisterous and showy that it left in the Chinese mind in Manchuria the wrong impression that all the White Russians are helping the Japanese in their penetration into Manchuria, and you can imagine the mirth flourishing in the prison-cells every time the Chinese Manchukuoans discovered a White Russian sharing their lot; and there were enough of them on a fifty-fifty footing with the Soviet citizens.

The nervous hilarity and the grinning of the Chinese community over White Russians being thrown into the same bag with them lasted in the cells the rest of the night; the enlightenment of the situation came in the morning. The wardens one after another began to reassuringly notify the victims that the jailing was temporary and that all the folks would be set free immediately after the Celestial's departure. The picture was gradually brightening up as the figures of the victims kept on increasing from day to day as the Emperor's arrival was approaching. A week before the arrival one of the jails counted hundreds of victims and by the time Pu-Yi, the beloved, condescended to set foot on the Harbin soil, all the jails and Police stations both in the European and Chinese towns were jammed up to the limit and after the official confinement places had been filled, the zealous authorities made use of all available public buildings to pack the coming crowrds of detained citizens and before long every business concern of prominence in the city, Russian as well as Chinese, was fully represented on the jail ground, a minority having managed to leave the city speedily or take refuge in the various hospitals. With figures running that high you could not well stop information leaking through. According to figures from unquestionable channels, which cannot be made public for fear of danger to parties still in the danger zone, the total number of Russians detained ran to about 500, which was however just a drop in the ocean of about 10,000 Chinese souls buried in the Harbin dungeons to celebrate the historical visit to the city of Harbin of His Majesty Pu-Yi, the beloved. All the various sections of both the Russian and Chinese community were amply represented, from the beggar in the street right through to the business and banking sections and up to the high officials holding positions of trust.

There were certain features in the game. Russians and Chinese exclusively; no extraterritorial foreigners. One Portuguese was detained and was regarded as lost because the Portuguese Consul in town is anything but Portuguese and would not get far with his own weight in the diplomatic fields; but nevertheless the Portuguese was promptly released the next day. There has been much speculation as to how it happened. It is apparently to be presumed that the Consular Corps had a finger in the pie—and pulled itself together to save the Portuguese from humiliation, acting evidently upon a sound assumption that while it started with a Portuguese it might end with a Britisher. The Great Powers made an effort and the Portuguese was happy the next morning. This was one of the miracles. Another one happened to an editor of a White Russian paper, a staunch friend of the Samurai Case in Manchuria. He was detained along with the others, presumably to represent the Press section of the White Russian community. This was no miracle. But the miracle occurred when he presented an invitation ticket to the Emperor's party in honor of the Harbin community to be held upon the Celestial's arrival. The invitation card did the trick. The Samurai Chief of the Police station had to admit that the Emperor does have to have a few Russians facing His Majesty when delivering the prepared speech and strewing Majestic boons upon millions of his loyal subjects of all tints and colors. The lucky editor was accordingly set free. This turned out to be the second miracle in the story. All the rest was smoothly flowing in line with plans laid by the High Command.

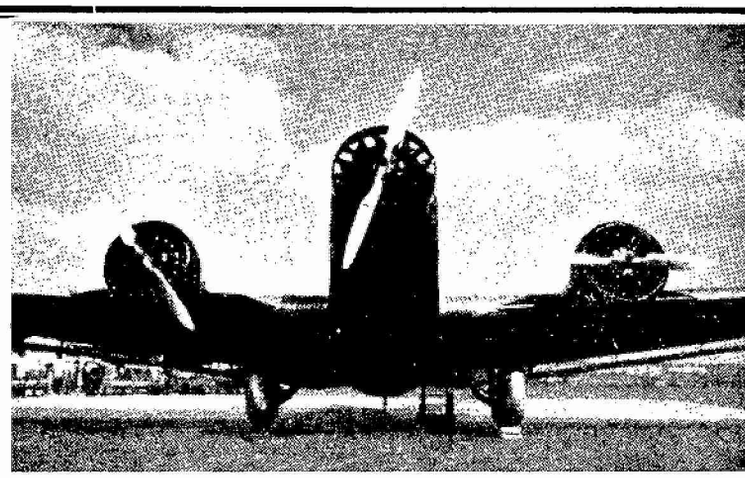
Thousands Jammed into Dungeons

About 500 Russians and 10,000 Chinesec (shyly calling themselves Manchukuoans) were jammed into the Harbin dungeons with throbs of anxiety and uncertainty, without any explanations whatever. The anxiety was slightly relieved by mutual consolations and reminiscences from the past. A Chinese in one of the cells revealed that this was his second experience, the first one having taken place in Hsinking a couple years ago when Pu-Yi assumed the title of Emperor. Over 5,000 Chinese were jailed at that time and held in prison for a couple months. This reminiscence spread with wireless speed over all the prisons in the city through the good offices of the wardens and was received with great comfort by the army of victims in an atmosphere of uncertainty and utter helplessness. Although a single Portuguese may have succeeded in securing the support of a Body of Consuls representing Great Powers, nevertheless 500 Russians and 10,000 Chinese had nobody in the entire world to lend them a helping hand. They were entrusted to the cares of a Japanese Police official instead. In an atmosphere of this nature the experience in Hsinking during Pu-Yi's coronation filled the troubled souls with hope that everything would turn out all right. The warden's behavior has been comforting all the way through. They were talking as on the verge of an uprising against their Japanese bosses. The speeches were flaming with hatred against the Japanese Rulers. It was an exciting experience to watch all this and it was disquieting at the same time. You saw thousands of supervising policemen overflowing with hatred, you realized that the Japanese rulers were surely aware of the feelings which burned in their subordinates' souls because hatred of such proportions is liable to be felt and you were tormented by the uneasiness over being placed at the mercy of such rulers. This feeling of deep anxiety over one's fate had been pervading all the days and nights in the souls of the army of innocent prisoners. The feeling was mingled with genuine alarm over the possibility of anything happening to Pu Yi while in Harbin.

There were no more ardent prayers ever ascending to Heaven for the safety of Pu Yi than those in the souls of the 500 Russians and 10,000 Chinese in the Harbin dungeons in those days.

The three days of His Majesty Pu-Yi's stay at Harbin have been widely and brilliantly pictured in the Manchukuo publications.

The shattered nervous breakdown of thousands of innocent souls, tormented in the Harbin dungeons in the course of those three days, defies description. These trifles have not been pictured



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in the sumptuous publications, but they are flaming alive and they are to go on record.

A sigh of relief went through the minds of the jailed citizens when news reached the prisons that Pu-Yi had left Harbin station at 11 o'clock September 11, 1935.

A couple hours later the exhausted victims were leaving the prison gates totally shattered, but welcomed by thousands of family folks; worn out with anxiety, carrying away in their souls bitter recollections of their experiences. It is by such incidents that the Japanese rulers impress on the Russians that they had better leave Manchuria soonest possible—as most of them are doing.

To complete the picture it may be mentioned that the great exodus of Russians and Chinese from Manchuria seeking self-preservation has received fresh and decisive impetus after the historical visit to the City of His Majesty Pu-Yi.

Shanghai, September 23, 1935.

It will be noted from the above narrative that the Japanese in Harbin adopted the same measures during the visit of Pu Yi that they did at the time of the visit of Pu Yi to Japan. When the Soviets protested to the Japanese Government regarding the detention of its citizens, Tokyo replied: "You have addressed the wrong party." In the issue of "The Review" of May 18 (p. 391) an article appeared entitled "Chinese Students and Residents Locked Up While Pu Yi was Entertained in Japan." That issue of "The Review" was barred from Japan.

China Claims Special Seat on League of Nations

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the following statement in Nanking, Sept 19 regarding China's claim to a special seat on the Council of the League of Nations:

"The Chinese Government and people are convinced that China is fully justified in applying for a special seat on the League Council by reason of its nature of universality.

"It is a most regrettable fact that the largest continent on earth remains unrepresented on the Council. When the organs of the League fail to bear the character of universality, the solidarity of the whole structure is greatly undermined.

"The Chinese Government believes that all member States of the League will recognize the legitimacy of China's claim in the interest rather of the League itself than of China, and will take such steps as will ensure the active participation of the Far East in the counsels of nations."

China's arguments for a League of Nations were explained in detail by Dr. Victor Hoo, Chinese Minister at Berne, in a broadcast speech in Geneva Sept. 15.

The Asiatic Continent, de declared, did not have a single member on the Council. True, Turkey might be called an Asiatic nation owing to her geographical position, but she was becoming more and more a nation with European interests, and anyhow she could not be concerned with presenting true civilization in the Far East.

Dr. Hoo stated that opinion was growing in China that the League generally, in view of the checks it suffered in the settlement of non-European conflicts, and the Council particularly, in view of its present composition, were organisms designed above all to defend European interests and the peace of Europe.

If China with her 450,000,000 inhabitants, a country possessing all the qualifications for membership of the Council, were not admitted to the Council, the Chinese Minister declared, it was because the present collaboration of China was not considered useful to the League.

In this case, he proceeded, the Chinese might ask whether the League was useful to China, and whether China's attachment to the League and to the Covenant, which the League had allowed to be broken with impunity, was worth while.

Dr. Hoo added that this viewpoint was not his or the Chinese Government's, but was gaining ground in China.

"It is to combat this viewpoint," he concluded, "and to demonstrate to Chinese public opinion that peace and justice depend upon a League strong and truly universal, and that the League is not uninterested in China, that the Chinese Government has raised the question of China's representation on the Council."

Sun Fo Not Impressed

In his private opinion, whether China should have a seat in the Council of the League of Nations, or not, is a matter of no importance, Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, told press representatives upon his arrival in Shanghai Sept. 21 from Nanking. He contended that the League is purely a European organization and has no time to deal with Oriental affairs, while China, on the other hand, is too busy with her own affairs to be concerned with events in Europe.

Claim of China for Geneva Seat Shelved for a Year

Despite her urgent claim, China will probably have to wait another year before she is given a non-permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations, according to last reports from Geneva.

The Necessity of Keeping China's Diplomatic Service Away from the Spoils System

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪 仲 羣)

WHETHER China's diplomatic representatives accredited to foreign governments should be selected from career men or whether the posts of ambassador and minister should be considered as political spoils are questions which have recently caused lively discussions among many Chinese who are interested in diplomatic affairs. Since the downfall of the Manchu regime up to the recent years, our diplomatic service was more or less kept on a very high plane and above the reach of evil influence of the spoil system, and high diplomatic representatives to the leading Powers were generally selected from men who had been bred to that "trade," irrespective of their personal and party affiliations. It is principally due to the observance of this policy that China in the past has trained up many able diplomats who have won the international fame and admiration.

A weak country is said to have no diplomacy, but in the past two decades China has certainly produced many brilliant diplomats who have ably served their country and defended its case in many international gatherings. The names of Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. Alfred Sze and Dr. Wellington Koo have been especially known throughout the world. They have constituted the "Three Muskeeters" of China's diplomatic representatives and have been the chief warriers to fight China's battles in the diplomatic field. But it must be remembered that they were not born as diplomats, and that they have successfully climbed up to the top of diplomatic ladder not by a long jump but by gradual steps. Through long years of training, they have gained an experience and a knowledge in diplomatic affairs, which have enabled them to become outstanding diplomats.

To be China's diplomatic representatives, it must be acknowledged, is not an envious job. They have been sent to the foreign governments not merely for the purpose of attending state functions and making social calls. Now and then they have been called upon to bear the burden of upholding China's case in international gatherings. At the time when might is right, to represent a weak country against a strong Power is far from being a feasible and pleasant task. The truth of the statement as made by a noted Chinese diplomat that the strain resulting from protracted negotiations and debates would turn black hair to grey can not be disputed. Besides, prior to the Manchurian affair, the Chinese Government had not been able to send regular allowances to its diplomatic representatives, and many of Chinese ministers in foreign countries had to borrow money on their own personal credit for the purpose of up-keep. It was even reported that a noted Chinese Minister had to mortgage his own house at home in order to raise money for meeting the expenses of the Legation.

Diplomatic Posts as Political Rewards

Nevertheless, diplomatic posts have been still looked upon with a covetous eye. Until very recently, it was even suspected that there was a powerful clique in the diplomatic circle, and that only those who had been initiated to that clique could aspire to secure diplomatic posts. Whether there was really such a clique can not be told, but what is certain is the fact that in the past high diplomatic representatives were not selected from generals and officials who were not connected with diplomatic service. But this is not the case at present. In recent years, diplomatic posts have been frequently awarded to political favorites, and totally unqualified men were sent to foreign governments as China's high diplomatic representatives. We can cite three instances to support our contention.

Not long ago, Gen. Ho Yao-tsu was sent to Turkey as China's first Minister to that country. Gen. Ho is a military man, and prior to that appointment, had served in the national army in various capacities. He is said to be an able military leader, but to wage war on battlefield and in diplomatic field is totally different. Turkey may be a small country and may not have close relations with China, but it still does not appeal to us as logical that any man can be sent there as China's high diplomatic representative. The only reason we can think of to justify his appointment is that as Turkey is now a rejuvenated country under the dictatorship of a powerful military leader, so it would be more appropriate to the occasion to send to that country a general instead of a qualified diplomat. Aside from that, Gen. Ho's appointment must be looked upon as being nothing other than a political award.

Close upon Gen. Ho's appointment, Chang Wei-chang was sent to Cuba as China's Minister to the country of sugar fame. Mr. Chang has been frequently described in the foreign press as a general —a title which has often been applied or misapplied in China to any one who has had one single soldier under his command. Besides being described as a general Mr. Chang has also had the honor of being sometimes called "China's Lindbergh" because of his ability of flying an airplane. At the time when China has just become airminded and qualified Chinese air pilots have been very few, it is only natural that he should become a man of the hour, whose services should be solicited by different political factions. But for some reason or other, he had not a very successful political career: He first joined the Nanking Government, then threw his lot with the Southwest, and finally came back to Nanking without a job until his recent appointment. Whether aviator has anything to do with diplomatic affairs, we do not profess to know, but we do believe that he will better serve his country by sticking to the work of which he is said to be an expert than to hold a post for which he is totally unqualified. It is suggested that inasmuch as Cuba is known as a hotbed of civil wars, a man who knows how to fly an airplane will perhaps manage his escape better than an ordinary diplomatic representative without such a knowledge. If that be the case, the Government must be praised for the consideration given to the safety of the lives of our diplomatic representatives.

What has especially taken us by surprise is the recent appointment of Dr. Chen Tien-fang as China's first Ambassador to Germany. Dr. Chen was educated at the University of Illinois (U.S.A.) and the University of Toronto (Canada), and from the latter institution, he is said to have received his doctorate degree. Since his return from abroad, he has held various educational and political posts. It is not known if he has even been in Germany before, but the fact that he has never held any diplomatic posts prior to his present appointment is certain. Dr. Chen may be a great scholar and a faithful party worker, but in view of his past offices, we doubt very much if he is qualified to be the first Ambassador to Germany. Germany, of course, can not be looked upon in the same way as Turkey and Cuba, where any man can be sent to serve as China's diplomatic representative.

Diplomats Must Have Tact and Subtlety

Under the leadership of Herr Hitler, a new Germany is now in the making, and its success will not only remake the map of Europe, but will have great repercussions on the Far Eastern political situation. The fact that there has been a talk of an alliance between Germany and Japan requires us to give our special attention to the political developments in Germany. Therefore China must be represented there by a seasoned diplomat, who can observe and interpret the happenings without amiss. Neither a scholar nor an educator, no matter how intelligent he is reputed to be, can be expected to hold such an important post, of which he has not any experience and knowledge. A successful diplomat must possess the qualities of tact and subtlety, which can be only learned and acquired through years of training. Dr. Chen may have a good education, but education alone will not make him a diplomat. To give an important diplomatic post to an untrained man will possibly have the same disastrous effects as to entrust the task of navigating a ship to an inexperienced sailor, and both the sailor himself and shipmates will suffer the evil consequences.

There may be reasons to disregard the old practices and conventions by giving diplomatic posts to the officials outside of the diplomatic circle, but to award these important posts to political favorites without considering their qualifications is a very unwise policy. China has hitherto managed to maintain a very high standard of her diplomatic service. At the time when our international position is very low and our military strength is very weak, we have to depend upon our diplomatic representatives exclusively to fight our battles. We, therefore, have all the more reasons to keep up this high standard. We must be represented by experienced diplomats in foreign countries, especially in these leading Powers. We must appoint our diplomatic representatives in accordance with their qualifications and not because of their personal and party affiliations. And we must keep our diplomatic service intact above the reach of evil influence of the spoil system.

Our veteran diplomats such as Dr. Yen and Dr. Sze are getting old in age, and before long they will be compelled to give up their posts. It is necessary that young diplomats must be speedily trained up to succeed these veterans. We can not encourage promising young men to enter diplomatic service, if the high diplomatic posts are to be awarded to political favorites instead of career men. It is our hope that henceforth high diplomatic representatives should be selected from qualified men including senior offiers of the embassies and legations, many of whom have held the office of Charge d'Affaires for more than ten years without a promotion.

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Personal Military Ranks to Be Introduced in Red Army

A decision made by the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. and the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. was published in Moscow Sept. 23 dealing with the introduction of personal military ranks into the commanding personnel of the Red Army and also the confirmation of statutes on the passing of service by commanders of the army.

The Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars have decided to establish the following commanding and special military ranks in the commanding personnel of the Red Army: The commanding personnel of the land and aviation forces shall include: Lieutenant senior lieutenant, captan major, colonel, brigade commander, division commander, corps commander, second rank commander of the army and first rank commander of the army. The commanding personnel of the naval forces shall include: Lieutenant, senior lieutenant, captain, third lieutenant captain, second rank captain, first rank captain, second rank flag officer, first rank flag officer. New ranks will also be introduced into the commanding personnel of the other branches of the army troops.

The rank of 'Marshal of the U.S.S.R.' will also be established and will be personally conferred by the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. upon prominent and specially distinguished persons highest in the commanding personnel.

Japano-Manchurian Authorities to Attempt Crossing Soviet Internal Waters of U.S.S.R.

According to information received from Khabarovsk the Japano-Manchurian authorities intend to make an attempt to cross the internal waters of the USSR near Khabarovsk past Kazakevicheva Channel in ships of the Sungari naval flotilla, at the end of September.

According to *Tass* this plan has been the cause of great disputes among the Japanese military circles. The more prudent element have pointed out the risk and danger of such an attempt to forcibly cross Soviet internal waters after the Soviet Government has repeatedly warned publicly and in official notes that under no circumstances will Japan-Manchurian ships be allowed to proceed forcibly near Khabarovsk and past Kazakevicheva Channel, pointing out to what grave consequences such attempts may lead.

Japanese Military Observers Reply to Soviet Charges Regarding Gunboat Flotilla

Military observers in Tokyo, Sept. 23 dismissed a report circulated by *Tass* from Moscow regarding the movements of Manchukuo river gunboat flotilla along the border rivers as "disregarding actual frontier conditions." They pointed out that the Hettsutsu delta at the confluence of the Amur and Ussuri Rivers, which forms the boundary between Soviet Russia and Manchukuo, belongs to the latter and that the Manchukuo gunboats are "perfectly entitled" to cruise along those rivers and through the Fuyuan channel, which Moscow renamed the Kasakevitch channel. The observers further declared that the Manchukuo flotilla probably has no intention to surprise the Soviet authorities, as charged in the *Tass* report, but will on the contrary cruise "in international waters with due regard to international law."

North Saghalien Oil Shipments Decline Owing to Habarovsk Competition

The *Hochi* says it has been decided that the shipment of North Saghalien oil to Japan Proper by the North Saghalien Oil Company for this year shall end with the last cargo on the *Fujisan Maru* to leave Okha early in October. Compared with 147,000 tons the amount of oil obtained in the North Saghalien fields last year, shows a decrease of about 30,000 tons this year. The reason for the shipments to the interior falling short of schedule this year is that negotiations for purchasing oil from the Soviets have not yet been settled. This year the oil refineries at Habarovsk in the Soviet maritime province have been brought to work at full capacity so that the stock of oil for sale has become small.

Presbyterian Leaders Hold Meeting in Shanghai

Representatives of the China Council of Presbyterian Missions have arrived in Shanghai from various parts of the country to join the Council officers stationed here in the annual meeting being held at the Missions Building, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, which is to decide on policies and outline programs for the next year. The following are visiting members: John D. Hayes, Peiping; Dr. P. R. Abbott, Tsinan, H. G. Romig. Tenghsien; E. M. Smith, Ningpo; C. Stanley Smith, Nanking; Dr. T. W. Mitchell, Siangtan; Dr. E. E. Walline, Canton; Dr. N. Bercovitz, Hoihow; W. R. Wheeler, Nanking; and Miss M. Barnes, Peiping.

Members of the China Council who are permanently located in Shanghai are: Dr. Ralph C. Wells, Dr. Charles E. Patton, Dr. I. M. Patton, and C. M. Myers.

Kwantung Army Seeks Two Border Commissions

Establishment of a Soviet-Manchukuo border-demarcation committee simultaneuously with the creation of a frontier-dispute arbitration body was urged Sept. 22 by a spokesman of the Kwantung Army in Hsinking. "What we desire most is the maintenance of peaceful relations among Japan, Manchukuo and Soviet Russia. Therefore, we have no objections to the creation of a border dispute arbitration committee," he said. "However, since the major and most frequent cause of disputes is the faulty demarcation of the frontier, we regard the establishment of another body to delimitate the border absolutely necessary," he added. It is too much to hope, the spokesman continued, that an authoritative committee could be created with sufficient power to prevent disputes. All that could be formed now, he said, were local bodies. The Soviet proposal for the creation of border dispute arbitration commissions, the spokesman pointed out, could not be regarded as a preparatory step for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact, in view of the army of 300,000 maintained by Soviet Russia along the Russo-Manchurian frontier. The views of the Kwantung Army on the creation of the two commissions are believed to be in accord with the beliefs held by the central army authorities in Tokyo, as a series of conferences were held in Hsinking several days this week between Major Yoshitame Tamura and the Kwantung Army officers. Major Tamura, who serves on the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, was sent to the Manchurian capital in connection with the plans for the formation of border arbitration bodies.

Shoichi Kanki, head of the Manchukuo delegation to the negotiations with Outer Mongolia on the settlement of the Khalkamiao clashes of last January and a series of other matters, departed from Hsinking, Sept. 22 for Manchuli.

The Outer Mongolian delegation to the negotiations on the settlement of the Khalkamiao (Lake Buyer Nor) clashes of last January left Ulan Bator for Manchuli this week.

35 Lamas Reach Hsinking to Pay Respects to Pu Yi

A group of 35 lamas arrived in Hsinking Sept. 23 to pay their respects to Emperor Kangte. They were met at the station by Chang Yen-ching, Foreign Minister, and many other high Government officials. The priests are from the magnificent Kanchumiao lamasery, 100 miles southeast of Manchuli.

Manchukuo Ambassador to Japan on Trip to Formosa—the Place of His Birth

Hsieh Chieh-shih, Manchukuo ambassador to Japan, paid farewell calls on Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, and Mamoru Shigemitsu, vice-minister, Sept. 20, preparatory to his departure on a visit to Formosa, where he was born.

Chinese Are Barred from Manchuria

Chinese passengers on their way to Manchuria on trains of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway were refused passage through Shanhaikuan by Japanese soldiers for several days early this week. About 1,000 passengers were detained at Shanhaikuan, according to Chinese reports. The Great Eastern Company temporarily ceased selling admission tickets to passengers entering Manchuria. It developed later that the prohibition of Chinese entering Manchuria was part of the precautions taken by the Japanese in connection with the movements of Pu Yi. A Tientsin message dated Sept. 23 to the *Shun Pao* said that beginning September 21, only 70 Chinese passengers were allowed to pass through Shanhaikwan into Manchuria. Before these passengers were allowed to buy Manchukuo passes they had to pass a physical examination.

Gunboats Leave Harbin for River Service

The last four of the 13 gunboats which took part in the naval review on the Sungari River at Harbin, on Sept. 9 left for patrol duty on the river Sept. 19.

Eleven Killed in Bandit Attack on Manchukuo Train

Eleven persons were killed and 17 injured in a surprise bandit attack on the International train No. 201 bound for Seishin, at 12.30 a.m. Sept. 23. After derailing the train, the outlaws opened fire on the passengers and the guards. The meager reports received here did not indicate if the bandits have succeeded in looting the train. Most of the passengers were imprisoned in the overturned coaches. The locomotive and the baggage car were thrown into a ravine, the report said. The attack took place on the Hsinking-Tumen railroad, at a point between Weihuling and Huangsuntien, west of Tunhua.

All of the killed men lost their lives in repelling the attack, according to the report. Of the injured men, one was Japanese, one Korean and five Manchukuoans. Two of the injured men were guards.

Reds and Outer Mongols Hold Joint Maneuvers

Joint military maneuvers, are now being staged by Soviet and Outer Mongolian troops along their frontiers, according to reports received from Manchuli. The Soviet forces taking part it is stated, have been augmented by troops formerly concentrated along the Trans-Siberian Railway. Five thousand Russian soldiers are reported to have advanced from Dauri to Tomskoom district, which is near Lake Buyer Nor in Outer Mongolia. It is stated that the maneuvers, coming on the eve of the resumption of the Manchuli Conference and preparations for the projected Soviet-Manchukuo-Japan Border Commission, has aroused fears in Manchukuo circles that serious difficulties will result.

Sinkiang Independence Imminent, Tokyo Press Hears

Establishment of a Soviet republic in Sinkiang, preparatory to the incorporation of this one-time Chinese province into the U.S.S.R. under the name of the Turkestan Soviet Republic, was reported imminent in a dispatch "reaching reliable quarters," the Japanese press stated Sept. 24. The necessary political reorganization has alrea y been completed under the direction of Gen. Sheng Shih-tang, with the "whole-hearted support of the Soviet authorities," according to the report. This culminates a steady campaign led by Gen. Sheng to drive out British influence from the province and, at the same time, secure a complete secession from China, the message added.

Economic Outlook in Manchuria Disappoints the Earlier Hopes

BY DR. S. WASHIO

(in the *Japan Advertiser*)

The development of the past four years in Manchuria has been very discouraging. Manchuria's peasants have been suffering perhaps the worst depression they ever faced. The cause of that has been quite obvious. The export of Manchuria's special products such as beans, bean cakes and been oil has greatly decreased as a result of the world's agricultural depression in general and particularly of the diminution of the Chinese market. In 1931. Manchuria's exports to China were Yen 230,529,000. In 1934 they dropped to Yen 65,694,000. These are figures including all export articles, but the bulk of them consists of agricultural product.

The causes of the diminution of the Chinese market for Manchuria's products were partly artificial, including China's boycott and the paralysis of transportation and communication facilities following the Manchurian incident. China's economic plight in general and the impoverishment of North China particularly must have also been a large cause.

As far as can be judged from the development of the past four years, the economic prospect of Manchuria has been disillusioning to the high hopes entertained in the early days of the Manchurian affair. The speedy restoration of peace and order in the new state and especially the balancing of the budget and stabilization of the currency have been feats to be proud of. But they have been performed at the expense of Japan. The control of bandits is a credit to the Japanese army. The balanced budget of the new state has been made possible by relief of Manchuria from the military expenditure of the old Mukden regime. Whatever rehabilitation and development works that have progressed have been made by Japanese capital. The new state itself has hardly grown. Its chief asset, the agricultural industry, has been very discouraging. The standard of 90 per cent of its population has sunk instead of rising. Proportionately the incomes of Manchuria have decreased.

Manchuria's value for Japan as a source of supply of raw materials beyond what she was getting before the Manchurian incident has still to be looked for in the future, and not in the very near future. As far as can be seen in the past four years' experience, no great promises have been opened up. The essential things which Japan needs, seem mostly to be lacking at present. There is no oil, except that Fushaun coal may used for the extraction of oil. Cotton and wool are not produced at present and there is not a particularly encouraging prospect of their being produced. In prospects of wheat production, too, North China seems to be better. Most manufacturing industries that may be attempted profitably in Manchuria are in danger of competing with home industries in Japan. It seems to be Japan's settled policy that textile and other light industries shall not be encouraged in Manchuria. Even in coal, iron and fertilizer, complaints of competition have been repeatedly raised.

In short, so far as the past four years' prosperity of Japan has been related to the development of Manchuria, it has been largely due to Japanese capital released by inflationary finance and used for rehabilitation of the new state. The new state itself has practically made little economic contributions. Now that this rehabilitation is coming to a close such economic limitations of Manchuria as are here reviewed in the light of the past four years' experience will practically come to tell on the trade figures between the two countries.

Very properly, therefore, the recently organized North China development concern has undertaken as its first duty an attempt to improve the Chinese market for Manchurian products. This is patently indispensible to bring back the prosperity of Manchuria at least to what it was before 1931.

THE GIST OF JAPANESE PRESS OPINION

The League of Nations is too busily engaged in its internal reform work to help the Italo-Ethiopian issue into peaceful solution. The present situation is to be controlled if at all by Britain—by Britain's power rather than diplomacy. The whole affair impresses observers with the bankruptcy of all diplomacy.—*Tokyo Kokumin.*

The existing European situation proves that the League of Nations is so powerless now, that it cannot properly deal with even European affairs. It is to such incompetent organization that China still wants to turn for help in the matter of the Far East. Certainly she should know better.—*Tokyo Miyako.*

Japan is now preparing for the Cairo negotiations designated for conclusion of a new Egyptian-Japanese commercial treaty, the old pact to be nullified after Oct. 17. It is to be hoped that Egypt will better understand Japan's policy and cooperate with the latter for better commercial relations.—*Tokyo Nichi Nichi.*

The British Foreign Secretary's recent warning to France was a good shot and the latter must be expected to reconsider its attitude towards Italy. But still more important is the reconsideration to be made by Italy which seems to nothing but its own interest as if it were courting its ruin.—*Tokyo Miyako.*

If Sir Frederick Leith-Ross' mission in his present visit to Japan and China lies in restraining Japan as Britain did in 1920, the result will be a complete failure, because it reveals a serious miscognizance of Japan's position on the British part which makes cooperation impossible.—*Osaka Asahi.*

The Japanese residents in the Philippines seem considerably uneasy now because of the legal proceedings taken by the authorities there about the lease act. Before the Philippine authorities think of driving Japanese immigrants out of their land, they ought to remember the latter's service so far made. —*Tokyo Nichi Nichi.*

It would be unfair to disparage the new political party now under organization simply because it is a new party. There can be no harm in its organiz ation by those in favor of the existing Ministry. Nor will its establishment be without contribution to political reform. Only let us hope its creation may be done by fair means.—*Tokyo Miyako.*

Time was when Japan was seriously endangered by the predominancy of the Leftish ideas and demonstrations. When they were suppressed at least in appearance, however, Rightism has come to take their place, thus menacing the national welfare in no less degree. Improvement of social conditions seems to be the best cure.—*Tokyo Miyako.*

If the plot of those now under trial involved in the so-called July 10 case the press ban on which has now been lifted, had been carried out, the result would have been worse than that of the May 15 Case. The persistency of such intrigues shows that Japan still remains in a state of "emergencies" and calls for better self-control.—*Tokyo Yomiuri.*

In few cities of this country are rivers and streams more deplorably neglected than in Tokyo, when to keep them clean is to contribute so much towards the beautification of the city and promotion of the hygienic condition. It is to be earnestly hoped that citizens will cooperate with the authorities for such cleaning.—*Tokyo Jiji.*

Japanese Claim to Pay More Taxes Than Americans in Shanghai Settlement

A series of articles on "The Japanese Challenge in Shanghai" is appearing in the *Shanghai Evening Post.* Exception was taken by a Japanese newspaper to a statement in the articles that from the viewpoint of investments and taxes in the Settlement, the Americans are probably second to the British and ahead of the Japanese. The critic admitted that definite figures are lacking, but with regard to taxation he pointed out that there are 10 Japanese companies with mills in the Settlement and he believed, he said, that their total rates exceed those paid by the two largest American industrial institutions, the Shanghai Power Company and the Shanghai Telephone Company. Considering also the large number of small Japanese firms, and the total of the Japanese house rental taxes, he thought the Japanese are paying somewhat more taxes than the Americans.

It may be stated in this connection that although most American business houses, as those of other nationalities, are located in the International Settlement, most Americans live in the French Concession. There are very few Japanese in the French Concession.

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Cotton Improvement Commission Convenes in Peiping

The Board of Directors of the Hopei Provincial Cotton Improvement Commission, organized by the National Economic Council to study and improve cotton production in North China, held its first regular meeting at the Peiping Bankers' Association Sept. 22. Among the directors present were Chou Tso-min, President of the Kincheng Banking Corporation; Lu Hsien, Provincial Commissioner of Reconstruction for Hopei; Yin Tung, Managing-Director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway; and Chang Yuan-shan (Y. S. Djang), newly appointed Director of the Department of Cooperatives of the Ministry of Industry and Executive Secretary of the China International Famine Relief Commission. Lu Hsien presided.

It was decided to establish two sections: for General and Technical Affairs. The latter section will deal with matters pertaining to expansion of cotton fields, cotton production, experimentation and investigation, devising of plans, and direction and supervision of cotton enterprises.

All cotton experimental stations in North China will be taken over by the Commission in October. For the improvement of cotton growing, 3,000,000 piculs of cotton seeds of superior quality will be bought by the Commission for free distribution among the farmers.

Highway Repairing in Luanchow-Shanhaikwan Area Planned

According to information from Luanchow, plans are being formulated for the repairing of the various highways in the Luanchow-Shanhaikwan area in the Demilitarized Zone in order to facilitate the campaign against the bandits. The information further states that all the able-bodied inhabitants in the area will be recruited for the reparing work in accordance with the labor conscription system.

Nanking Power Company to Expand

Because of the increasing demand of electricity, the National Reconstruction Committee has decided to expand the Nanking Power Company. The plant generates at present 10,000 k. w. every day while the demand exceeds 20,000 k.w. In order to supply electricity to the Kiangnan Cement Works and the Tangshan, Kiangning and the surrounding districts of Nanking, the capacity of the plant is to be increased to 30,000 k.w. Negotiations are being made between the National Reconstruction Committee and the Board of Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund for a loan of £36,000 to finance the expansion works of the plant.

Mitsui Branch to be Organized in Nanking

It is reported that a branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha will be organized in Nanking—a new step which will of great political significance rather than economic importance. According to one of the officials of the Japanese company, Mr. Suma once expressed an opinion in regard to the organization of the branch at Nanking. "Although this step is not necessary for the company itself", he said, "from the viewpoint of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation by citizens of the two countries, it is not impossible that a new branch will be organized by the concern."

Further Details of $10,000,000 Telegraph Bond Issue

A petition submitted by the Ministry of Communications asking for permission to issue a Telegraph Bond Issue of $10,000,000 for the 24th year of the Republic has been accepted and approved by the Executive Yuan and the Central Political Council. Detailed regulations governing the issuance of the bonds have been sent to the Legislative Yuan for examination. According to the regulations, one hundred dollar denomination bonds will be issued on Oct. 1, and sold for $98. They will bear an interest of 6.5 per cent per annum and will be redeemed in seven and half years.

The proceeds from the bonds will be used for the construction of a radio station in Shanghai and the expansion of radio and telegraph services in China.

Big Cement Plant Is Planned for Nanking

A large-scale cement factory is being organized in Nanking by a group of government leaders and industrialists. A tract of land at Chichashan, east of the Capital, has been chosen as the site of the projected factory, which will be known as the Kiangnan Cement Factory, with a capital of $2,400,000. A Board of Directors has been elected, including Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., Chen kuo-fu, Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, and several others. Construction of the building of the factory is scheduled to be started in the near future.

Trans-Pacific Airmail to Start End of October

Postmaster General Farley stated in Chicago Sept. 24 that airplanes carrying mail from the U. S. to China would be flying across the Pacific by the end of October.

China's Match Industry to Receive Material From Japan

The *Tokyo Asahi* says that reliable information has been received in Tokyo regarding the Nanking Government's match industrial monopoly plans, to the effect that contracts have been signed between China's match industrial controlling company and Japanese match industrialists for the larger portion of the match material supplies to be used at the match manufacturing plants under Nanking's official control. As a precursor of the match monopoly plans in China, production quotas are now being enforced among the match manufacturing plants in China. Recently it was decided to go a step further and establish a controlling company in Shanghai with a view to controlling purchase of materials, distribution and sales of manufactured goods.

Japanese match manufacturing plants in Tsingtao and Tientsin will participate in the controlling company to be established. Kenjiro Ueda will represent the Japanese as one of the leading officials of the company.

Under such circumstanes an understanding has been reached between the Nanking Government and the Japanese Government, which recently protested against China's match monopoly. The Japanese protest is to be withdrawn on condition that Japan is to supply China with the larger portion of the materials China needs for her match manufacturing industry.

Tokyo Finance Ministry Will Reopen Office in China

In anticipation of renewed Japanese investments in China, officials of the Tokyo Finance Ministry are preparing plans for the reopening of the Financial Commissioner's office in China closed in 1931. The estimates for the necessary appropriations are now being drafted by the Japanese Treasury officials, to be included in the 1936-37 budget.

The Financial Commissioner, who in the past was concerned mainly with the redemption of Japanese loans to China, will now study the field for investment in China seek to encourage Sino-Japanese economic relations. The Commissioner will concurrently take charge of issues affecting Manchukuo. In this capacity, according to the Tokyo Finance Ministry officials, he will study the monetary problems of the new State, and will strive to promote co-operation among Japan, China and Manchukuo.

Suit in U.S. Court Involves Chase Bank and A.-O.F. Corporation Banks

The case of Kuei Chow versus the Chase Bank and Frank L. Hough (as liquidator of the American-Oriental Finance Corp.), which was to have come up before Judge Milton J. Helmick in the U. S. Court for China Sept. 19 was, at the request of counsel, adiourned for one week. It was hinted that a satisfactory arrangement may be arrived at between the parties concerned.

Mr. Chow, represented by Dr. H. C. Mei, claims that on September 13, 1934, he deposited with the A.-O.F.C. 2,970 shares of the Lanchow Mining Co., to the value of $20,000 local currency as collateral for purchases through the A.-O.F.C. of New York of cotton and London rubber. He states that he was never in the debt of the finance corporation, and that on July 16, 1935, he asked for the return of the shares and learned that the A.-O.F.C. had pledged them with the Chase Bank against a loan of U.S.$16,000, with instructions to the bank to sell the shares at any time it wanted to refund itself. He, therefore, is asking for an injunction to restrain both defendants from disposing of the shares; failing this, an order to surrender them to the court, or to either himself or his counsel. He also asks for a decree adjudging the shares to be his property, and for costs.

Korean Revolutionary Societies to Reorganize

Disbandment of the Korean revolutionary groups in Shanghai and the simultaneous formation of a new organization was decided at a meeting of Korean independence bodies held here during the summer, according to the *Shanghai Mainichi*.

Handbills distributed in the city on July 3, and headed "The announcement of the meeting of Korean revolutionary organization," the *Mainichi*, said, explained the details of the scheme and urged the "emancipation of the oppressed Korean race and the revival of our glorious past." The handbills have allegedly revealed the plans for the disbandment of the Korean Independence Party; the Korean Revolutionary Party; the Korean Gallantry Society; the New Korean Independent Party; and the Great Independent Party, and the substitution of a new and powerful organization in their stead.

An appeal will also be issued to the Koreans residing in the United States and Hawaii to support the movement. A number of Korean taxi-dancers, the *Mainichi* charged, are engaged by the organization as secret service agents.

Who's Who in China

CHEN LI-FU, organizer, philosopher, popular speaker and outstanding Party and Government leader; born at Wuhsing, Chekiang, 1899; nephew of the late General Chen Yin-shih, early Kuomintang martyr; B. Sc., Peiyang College, Tientsin; M. A., Pittsburg University, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.; Secretary of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, 1927-28; Member of the Planning Committee of the First Army Corps; Member of the Planning Committee of the Kuomintang Central Publicity Department; Chief of Intelligence Section of the Kuomintang Central Organization Department; Member of Standing Committee of the Commander-in-chief's Special Party Headquarters; Chief Secretary of the National Reconstruction Commission, Nanking; Director of the Political Training Department of the Inspectorate-General of Military Training; Member of Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and of Central Political Council since 1929; Director of Kuomintang Central Organization Department, 1929-31; Secretary-General of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, and concurrently Secretary-General of the Central Political Council, 1929-31; Chairman of Kuomintang Central Organization Committee since 1932; Member of the National Government Council since 1933; Member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council since 1933. Despite the onerous duties imposed on him by his multifarious positions, Mr. Chen finds time to devote to writing and public lectures; he is the author of many books, including a Chinese dictionary published by the Chung Hwa Book Company, Shanghai; he is also the founder of a new system of philosophy based on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teachings and set forth in a two-volume work entitled *Wei-sen-lun* (唯生論) of which more than 100,000 copies were sold in the last two years, as well as the prime mover of various popular movements such as the New Life Movement, the Culture-control Movement, the Read-A-Book Movement, etc.; address, Central Party Headquarters of Kuomintang, Nanking.

陳 立 夫
Chen Li-fu

陳立夫，浙江吳興縣人，年三十六，係革命先進陳英士烈士之姪，畢業於天津北洋大學，得理科學士位，後遊學美國入本薛蕃尼省畢茨堡大學，得文科碩士，一九二七至二八年任國民革命軍總司令部秘書，自一九二九年起歷任第一集團軍設計委員會委員，國民黨中央宣傳部設計委員會委員，國民黨中央組織部情報處主任，總司令部特別黨部常務委員，全國建設委員會秘書長，軍事訓練總監署政治訓練處主任，國民黨中央執行委員會及中政會委員，一九二九至三一年任國民黨中央組織部部長，中央執行委員會秘書長及中政會秘書長，一九三二年任國民黨中央組織委員會委員長，一九三三年兼任國府會員，全國經濟委員會委員等職，氏雖職務叢脞，仍致力於著述與演講，其重要著作有「中文字典」(中華書局出版)及「唯生論」二册，後者係陳氏根據孫總理學說發揮而成之宏著，出版未及二載已銷去十餘萬部，可謂洛陽紙貴矣，氏對於民衆運動，新生活運動，文化建設運動及讀書運動等均頗具熱誠，提倡不遺餘力。通信處：南京國民黨中央黨部。

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Men and Events

Major L. S. Swindler and Captain T. H. Saunders of the Fourth U. S. Marines stationed in Shanghai have been promoted to their present ranks as from September 1, 1935.

The China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (founded by F. W. Sutterle) applied to the U. S. Court for China, September 26 for the appointment of a trustee under Art. 77-B of the Bankruptcy Law.

The death occurred in Peiping from heart failure Sep. 24 of Henry A. Wilden, French Minister to China. He had been in the French diplomatic service since the time of the Boxer troubles of 1900.

J. P. McEvoy, well-known American writer, returned to Shanghai las week from Japan. He plans to remain here for several months, during which time he plans to work continuously on a book concerned with the Far East.

Comm. Thomas H. Shock, U. S. Naval Attache at Peiping, arrived in Shanghai this week and is stopping at the American Club. He came here to meet Rear Admiral Murfin, who will shortly take over command the U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Chang Kia-ngau, deputy governor of the Central Bank, was among 17 local banking and business leaders who were elected directors of the China Foreign Trade Association at its annual meeting held at the Chinese Bankers Club this week.

Hsu Nien-tsung, Chinese consul-general at Habarovsk, who has recently been appointed consul general at Hanoi, returned to Nanking from Soviet Russia Sept. 18. It is understood that Mr. Hsu will proceed to Hanoi to assume his new duties in the new future.

Mrs. Clement J. Smith, whose husband is vice-president of the American Asiatic Underwriters, returned to Shanghai this week following a visit with relatives and friends in the United States this summer. Mr. Smith, who accompanied his wife home, returned to Shanghai in July.

Dr. A. B. Lewis, professor in the department of agricultural economics of Nanking University, who was operated on for an intestinal ailment at the Shanghai Sanitarium and Hospital, returned to Nanking on Monday of this week fully recovered from his illness.

G. W. Philleo, of the firm of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. and president of the Shanghai Rotary Club, will sail from Shanghai Oct. 1 to make his permanent home in Santa Cruz, California, after 15 years in the Far East. Mr. Philleo presided at his last noon meeting of the local Rotary Club Sept. 19.

Dr. Cheng Tien-fang, recently appointed Ambassador to Germany, is scheduled to sail for his post on the German steamer *Scharnhorst* on Nov. 20. He will be accompanied by 12 assistants. Prior to his appointment as Ambassador to Germany, Dr. Cheng was president of the Central Political Academy. Dr. Liu Chung-chieh, present Minister is scheduled to return home shortly.

Miss Muriel Lester, founder and director of the Kingsley Hall settlement house in the slum section of London, was the chief speaker at a meeting of Shanghai American women on Monday, Sept. 23, the meeting being held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins on Hungjao road. Miss Gladys Owen, an associate of Miss Lester, also participated in the meeting. Following the meeting the members attended a dinner at Community Church.

Charles S. Reed II, administrative consul in the American Consulate-General here, is departing for the United States October 1 for four of five months home leave. It is not known definitely whether he will return to his present post here, or be transferred elsewhere. For the present, he will be succeeded by Edwin F. Stanton. Mr. Reed came to China early in 1932 as consul at Yunnanfu.

A tiffin reception was held Sept. 20 in honor of Eugene E. Barnett, on the occasion of his completion of 25 years' service in the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Barnett, accompanied by Mrs. Barnett, first came to China in 1910 as a representative of the International Committee of Y.M.C.A.'s. in North America. The reception was presided over by J. Usang Ly, of Chiaotung University.

J. B. Manley, a British subject, has filed suit in the United States Court for China against China Motors, Federal Inc. U.S.A. to recover $2,200, representing the value of a motor car delivered to the defendant firm by an American citizen named H. J. Holder, with instructions to sell the same and turn over the proceeds to the plaintiff. The latter alleges that through the failure of China Motors to sell the car and turn over the proceeds to him, he has been caused damage to the extent of $750, which amount he is also claiming.

Contrary to the usual practice the American fleet as a unit is not calling at Shanghai on its return south after the summer holidays in North China. Only a few boats will call here. The U.S.S. *Black Hawk* and the destroyer divisions which comprise the major portion of the fleet, departed from Chefoo latter part of this week for Hongkong where they will remain two weeks. A portion of these vessels will continue on to Manila, while the balance will accompany Admiral Murfin and the *Augusta* on the southern cruise to Singapore, Bangkok and other cities.

T. F. Millard, author of many books on the Far East, returned to Shanghai Sept. 25 on the s.s. *President Coolidge*, after several years spent in the United States.

The Shanghai Language School conducted under the auspices of the Home Study Institute announces the opening of a branch office and classrooms at 153 Nanking Road. The Institute is offering two major courses of study in the Chinese language.

After having remained in the control of Taichow pirates for more than fourteen hours, off the Kiangsu coast, the s.s. *Pao Fong*, operated by the Shu Foong S. N. Co., Nantao Bund, arriued in Shanghai early in the morning of Sept. 21 carrying one deaid and three wounded passengers. The boat had been looted by pirates outside Woosung. The bodiers of a guard and a policeman, who were shot dead from the back, had been thrown overboard at sea.

A meeting of the Chinese creditors of the defunct American-Oriental Banking Corporation, the American-Oriental Financial Corporation and the Raven Trust Company was scheduled to be held this week when Huang Tsoong-shiung, local attorney apointed by the Ministry of Finance to look after the interests of the Chinese depositors and investors, made a report on the affairs of the liquidation of the three companies.

Kenneth E. Dablestein, a naturalized American employed by the Dollar Steamship Company for the past 10 years, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart early in the morning of Sept. 24 in the bathroom of his home at 102, Lane 147, Hungjao Road. He left a letter to his mother. Mrs. Harriett Dablestein, who is now on her way to Shanghai from Seattle on the *President Jackson*, arriving next Tuesday. The letter, however, gave no reason for the act. Mr. Dablestein was 40 years of age. His mother is a Canadian and his father was German.

Customs Cruisers Disarmed by Japanese

Two Chinese Customs Cruisers engaged in the prevention of smuggling at Chinghuangtao were disarmd suddenly on September 17 by Japanese gendarmes. The cruisers were sent away from Chinghuangtao by the Japanese. On the following day, the Japanese troops at Chinghuangtao staged a practice fight in the streets of the town.

The two craft were small Customs launches, whose crews were armed with revolvers, rifles, and Lewis guns. They had been operating in the vicinity of Chinwangtao. The local Japanese military complained that the boats were operating in violation of one of the apparently unpublished provisions of the Tangku Peace Agreement, which stipulated that no Chinese armed vessels, could come within three miles of a line drawn between Lutai (about thirty miles north of Tangku on the Peiping-Mukden Railway) and Shanhaikwan. In accordance with the Japanese protest, the commanders of the Customs launches removed the Lewis guns and forwarded them to Tientsin.

Meanwhile, the Customs authorities have made representations to the Japanese military authorities, pointing out that Customs preventive craft armed only with small arms are unable to cope with the widespread smuggling which is going on in North China waters.

Masonic Delegation from Philippines Visits Lodges in China

Samuel R. Hawthorne, Grand Master of Masons of the Philippine Islands, with a delegation of Philippine Masons, are arriving here end of this week on the s.s. *President Cleveland*, to visit the Masonic lodges of China. The party is being greeted by the members of the Shanghai Amity Lodge. On Sept. 30 the visitors will leave for Nanking, where they will be guests of the Nanking Lodge.

George A. Fitch, Master of the local lodge, has prepared an elaborate program to entertain Mr. Hawthorne and his party during their stay in Shanghai. On the evening of their arrival, they were scheduled to be the guests of honor at the Amity Lodge Ball to be held in the Sky Terrace of the Park Hotel.

Gen. MacArthur Will Organize Philippines' Military Defenses

General Douglas MacArthur announced in Washington Sept. 18 that he was retiring as Chief of Staff of the United States Army on December 15 in order to organize the military defenses of the new Commonwealth Government of the Philippine Islands. President Roosevelt has assigned General MacArthur to the job at the request of Senor Manuel Quezon, the President of the Philippine Senate and recently elected president of the Commonwealth. The General will sail from San Francisco early in October in order to participate in Senor Quezon's inauguration.

Secretary of War Dern, who is coming out to the Philippines at the same time, to attend the inauguration ceremonies, is expected to stop over at Hongkong and take a trip to Canton.

Ford Spending $23,000,000 on Rouge Plant at Dearborn

The largest single industrial expansion program in the United States is now in progress in the Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Company at Dearborn, Michigan. Total cost of the projects already under way, all of which will be completed before the end of the year, will exceed $23,000,000, according to present indications. Principal item in the Ford expansion program is the construction of a new $6,000,000 hot strip steel rolling mill, which will have a capacity of 60,000 tons a month, and a new cold steel finishing mill which will cost nearly $3,500,000.

Ford Goes In for Air-Conditioning

For the first time in the history of automobile manufacturing, temperature regulation and air conditioning are being installed in machine shops and foundries at the Ford Motor Co's Rouge factory, largest industrial plant in the world. The installation already includes 200,000 cubic feet of buildings, and soon will include a further 75,000 cubic feet. Announcement of the new improvement was made recently at the Ford home offices.

The purpose is to control the accuracy of fine machining operations, to increase the comfort of workmen, and to protect the processes from dust and dirt.

Henry Ford Refuses Offer of Candidacy for Presidency

Henry Ford declard in Detroit, Sept. 19, that he was not interested in a Ford-for-President boom. "I wouldn't have the presidency or any other political office," said the automobile magnate. "I want nothing to do with politics."

U. S. Shipping Will Be Protected in Case of War

Transfer of a large portion of the units of the United States fleet from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast in the event of a European war has not been considered, Secretary of the Navy Swanson declared in Washington, Sept. 18.

The Secretary said that in the event of a major war the situation would be considered on its merits, but indicated that the Navy Department was giving the matter no serious attention at present. High naval officials in Washington, however, intimated that, because of the withdrawal of some of the units of the British Asiatic fleet to the Mediterranean area, the need for the American fleet's presence in the Pacific had increased, instead of lessened.

Professor Roerich Passes Through Shanghai Enroute to India from Mongolia

Professor Nicholas Roerich, Russian-born American botanist and artist, arriyed in Shanghai Sept. 23 by train from Peiping, and departed the following day on the *President Monroe* for India, where he will conduct an expedition into the Himalayas. Since May, 1934, Professor Roerich, his son and two assistants have been conducting a survey on behalf of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Manchuria and Mongolia. They have collected drought-resisting and sand-binding grass seeds, and have already shipped a large consignment of seeds to America addressed to Henry W. Wallace Secretary of the department, who organized the expedition.

Is Your Child Troubled With Worms?

A common complaint with little children in the East, if the presence of worms is suspected the child should be treated without delay.

Some of the signs which indicate the presence of worms are irregular appetite, grinding of the teeth in sleep, irritability, pain and swelling of the abdomen, irritation of the nose, bad breath.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Authoritative Treatise on Money

Money: The Human Conflict, by Elgin Groseclose. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla. Price, U.S.$3.25.

Next to the weather, money is the topic most talked about the world over. It is also one of the subjects most frequently written about. Money is mentioned in most of the books of the Bible. The Bible is frequently given as the authority for the statement that "money is the root of all evil." This is a perversion of the text, which points out that it is the *love* of money that causes the trouble. There are three well-known books with the title of *Money*. There is Bulwer Lytton's novel *Money*, which theatrical critics generally agree is one of the finest plays ever written. In it one of the characters is made to say "Men are valued not for what they are but for what they seem to be." Then there is Zola's *Money* ("L'Argent" in the original) where the shady promoter, after he has swindled his clients out of millions, is shown shouting from his prison cell, "Everything would have come out all right in the end if only I had had more money!" A standard serious work on the subject of *Money* is that by William Stanley Jevons, who married the daughter of the founder of the *Manchester Guardian*. Of said work the book under review is a worthy successor.

Mr. Groseclose discusses his subject so thoroughly that one is almost led to believe that he knows more about the subject of money than Sir Henry Norman, the chairman of the Bank of England, who was quoted as having said in an interview, "Money—I don't understand it." Mr. Groseclose has had the necessary wide experience to qualify him to write realistically. He has been at various times United States Assistant Trade Commissioner, economist and editorial associate of *Fortune* magazine, analyst for the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as well as a member of the economics teaching staff of the College of the City of New York. Mr. Groseclose has spent considerable time in Persia, India and Russia, and is the author of *Currency Systems of the Orient*. He is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, and holds the Ph.D. of the American University, Washington, D. C. Mr. Groseclose is at present a member of the faculty of the College of Business Administration of the University of Oklahoma.

The author discusses his subject from the time of ancient Greece. Coinage, it seems, was introduced into Europe towards the close of the eighth century, B.C. In these early days there was also a money crisis, incidental to the transition of Greek society from the pastoral and household economy of Homer to the money economy that followed upon the development of coinage. The author then takes up Rome, whose early debt problems grew out the military organization. Even then already one of the activities of bankers was to organize companies to bid for state monopolies. Next the Byzantine empire's money system is described; then those existing at the time of the Middle Ages.

In turn the author sketches the emergence of credit, the appearance of joint stock companies, paper money experiments, the Mississipi Bubble, bimetallism, the rise of bank money, etc.

An excellent account is given of the operations of the Bank of England. For Americans, naturally, the most interesting part of the book is that which relates to America's monetary experiences. Alexander Hamilton, Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, was a firm believer in banking and bank credit as a monetary mechanism. It was he that "struck the rock of public credit so that abundant streams of revenue burst forth."

The author expresses the opinion that the great mistake of the Act of 1844 was that it supported the doctrine that bank notes are a form of currency distinct from other commercial paper and forms of credit. An excellent history of the Federal Reserve System is given.

Discussing the "inflationary age" in the U. S., the author says:

> "As we survey the monetary situation in this country we discover that the distortions and convulsions which developed were the result of a people relying increasingly upon money to facilitate its commercial exchanges, while at the same times progressively weakening and deteriorating its money system. We had built a vast and splendid structure of technical economy, of organized commerce and integrated industry, upon the foundation of money, and while we were building this structure we were undermining the foundation by the device of deposit credit. We saddled upon money the burden of our entire economic functioning, the complicated and extensive machinery for the creation and distribution of goods, and then progressively weakened our money until it was no longer able to support the weight. . . . . Whether the structure of banking and currency, as we knew it, can again be reared, whether a money mechanism can be effectively created upon the basis of bank credit, and its operation trusted to the banking system, it is now our task to survey. That survey must include an examination of the debris in the form of the economic waste, the intellectual delusion, and the staggering burden of commercial and public debt which mankind, like a new Atlas, has had laid upon its shoulders."

G. W. M.

Erudite Philosophy

Epistemological Pluralism. By T. S. Chang, Professor of Philosophy in Yenching University, Peiping. Translated with the collaboration of C. Y. Chang, Professor of English in Kwang Hua University, Shanghai. Published by the Translator and not intended for sale. 1932.

For those not in academic circles and those who have forgotten their definitions of philosophical terms it may be well to remark that epistemology is concerned with the principles of knowledge; it tries to answer the question how we know. This was the problem which Descartes, the first, of the modern philosophers set himself to answer. Locke, who followed not long after, was responsible for the aphorism, "Nothing is in the intellect which was not first in the senses," giving thus the empirical answer. Leibnitz corrected Locke's statement with the addition of the phrase "except the intellect itself," and so the independent activity of the mind was reasserted. Modern philosophy on the whole regards both experience and the mind as having a part in originating knowledge.

It will be seen from even this brief explanation that not a monistic but at least a dualistic interpretation of knowledge has been accepted. Kant made it evident that our conceptions of time and space were *a priori*, not the outcome of any sense experience. But the spirit of pluralism which has invaded the field of philosophy as a whole insists upon our recognizing a variety of ways in which knowledge comes. Modern thought finds its most characteristic new element in the principle of creativity. Mr. Chang quotes William James' interesting statement of this principle: "The same returns not, save to bring the different. Time keeps budding into new moments, every one of which presents a content which in its individuality never was before and never will be again."

Mr. Chang's treatment of his theme has clear definition, but whatever originality of idea his little book has is in the nature of details, not of fundamentals. He pleads guilty in fact on the last page to the charge of eclecticism, and the price of eclecticism is a certain academicism from which this book is not altogether free. At times, too, the language has a formality which academic habits of thought often foster. "Now, for instance, I point to a table which, for the Idealist . . . "—Why must philosophers continue to use a 'table'? Would not an automobile or an airplane bring in a little of that very 'novelty' which is one of the *pluralist* contributions to to our epistemological experience?

D. R.

The China Year Book, 1935

The China Year Book, 1935, edited by H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E. Printed, published and bound by the North-China Daily News and Herald Ltd., Shanghai. Price, $18 (postage in China, 30 cents extra.)

The outstanding feature of this, the seventeenth issue of the *Year Book*, is that "all information relating to Manchukuo has been omitted from this issue, as it cannot be pretended that China continues to exercise her sovereignty over this area, and a special Manchukuo Year Book is now published annually"—to quote verbatim from the preface.

The volume, even though it has omitted or condensed some of the material that has been covered in all issues, comprises 626 pages of small type, and covers such a variety of subjects that the index alone requires 37 columns. True to its mission, the Year Book has omitted controversial political matter and is devoted to the giving of statistics and general information, following the style of year-books generally. There are chapters on the mineral industry, the form of government, the Kuomintang, river conservancy, trade and commerce, customs statistics, climate, railways, education, Greater Shanghai, shipping, religions, leased territories, labor, army and navy, currency and banking, finance, quarantine, public justice, modern industries, etc. The contributors include E. Kann, Father Gherzi, Owen Lattimore, Rev. C. Boynton and Father P. M. D'Elia.

Mr. Woodhead, the editor, deserves credit for being the pioneer in the compiling of a Year Book for China. Ever since it was founded it has served as a reference book, generally reliable and accurate, for diplomats, politicians, businessmen and the newspaper profession. The incongruity, however, that a foreigner should be the compiler of a *Chinese* Year Book (and the only one) has during recent years impressed itself upon the consciousness of China's *literati* and active steps are now being taken to give Mr. Woodhead, who rightly or wrongly is considered by many Chinese to be anti-Chinese in his views, strong competition. Eventually it is just possible that Mr. Woodhead will be unable to survive against home competition—which will doubtless have Government support. But for the moment this is the *only* China Year Book, and in estimating its quality it is to be borne in mind that there is no other to compare it with. Although the advertised price is $18 some of the Chinese bookstores in Shanghai are selling it for $16. A Year Book under Chinese auspices (to be published by the Commercial Press) was announced to be ready Sept. 1, but the publication date has been postponed.

G. W. M.

Tokyo Emphatically Denies That Pacific Isles Are Being Fortified

Charges that harbor improvements in the Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific were of a military character, said in press dispatches to have been contained in the report submitted by Dr. de Lange, Norwegian rapporteur to the political commission of the League of Nations, were characterized as "entirely baseless" by a spokesman for the Foreign Office in Tokyo, Sept. 19. "The object of these improvements, as repeatedly explained before, is purely economic" he told foreign correspondents at his regular press conference on said date. "The equipment of various harbors," he added, "are so inadequate that they do not meet the actual economic needs of the islands."

Ships of large tonnage, the spokesman continued, have to anchor off the various harbors, and this situation demands urgent improvement.

Japan's withdrawal from the League in no way affected the nation's position towards mandated territories, he added because of "Japan's participation in the institution of the mandate system as one of the chief Allied and Associated Powers."

"The Japanese Government maintains that we should be entitled, as hitherto, to equal treatment in our trade with mandated territories," he said, remarking that both Britain and France had not ceased to accord Japanese goods such treatment in the areas in their stewardship.

"It must be noted that the United States, which is not a member of the League, enjoys equal treatment. Besides, the principle of equal opportunity in trade embodied in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League does not imply that non-member states should be discriminated against," he asserted.

"The relations of territories under mandate and non-member states should be regulated by agreements entered between the latter and the mandatory state," the spokesman stated. "The matter, we believe, does not call for interference by the League."

Japanese Evictions at Davao Are Stopped

The Philippine Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, Eulogio Rodriguez, Sept. 14 instructed the officials of Davao Province to cease ejecting Japanese tenant workers from lands on which subleases and share-crop arrangements have been cancelled, on the grounds that they are illegal. The order followed a mass meeting of 5,000 Japanese at Davao at which a resolution was adopted protesting the blanket cancellation of leases as prejudicial to the Japanese farmers of the region, citing that the order for cancellation of illegal leases did not authorize ejection of the tenants and claiming that the entire process is unjustly depriving the Japanese of the fruits of years of labor.

It is understood that the Japanese residents in Davao have been unconcealed in their resentment of action taken by the Philippine Government to oust them from their lands. Recently, the Government started filing suits seeking the cancellation of most the 32,096 hectares of land in Davao which is sub-leased by Japanese.

Japan Will Voluntarily Limit Trade in Philippines

Japan will voluntarily restrict her textile trade with the Philippines, it was announced in Washington Sept. 20 by the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, Hiroshi Saito, after a conference with officials of the Department of State. An amicable arrangement between Japan and the United States for dividing the Philippine textile market has been sought by interested groups in both countries, in view of the approaching inauguration of the Commonwealth Government in the Islands. The Japanese Ambassador intimated that the extent of curtailment in Japan-Philippines trade was all that remained to be decided before an agreement could be reached.

Ethiopian Envoy Gets Enthusiastic Welcome in Tokyo

An enthusiastic welcome was accorded in Tokyo, Sept. 19 to Ata Daba Birrou whom the press calls "Ethiopia's goodwill envoy to Japan," on his arrival from Osaka. More than 1,000 people, including representatives of various patriotic organizations, turned out at the railway station to greet the Ethiopian. The crowd milling around Mr. Birrou almost spoiled the solemnity of the occasion by mussing up his immaculate morning coat and silk top tat. Among the reactionary organizations represented at the station were the Black Dragon Society, the Nippon Production Party, and the Federation of Patriotic Student Organizations. In an interview Mr. Birrou said, "I shall remain in this country for about a year, seeking to promote economic relations between Ethiopia and Japan. Although the annual trade between the countries is said to total Yen 8,000,000 I believe that the actual amount is much greater."

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The 25 Chapters of the 17th issue of the CHINA YEAR BOOK, edited by H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., have as usual been revised or rewritten with the assistance of many experts, Chinese and foreign, and every effort has been made to bring information and statistics up to date.

The Chapter on the Kuomintang covers the political history of China in 1934. The Chapter on the Chinese Government contains the Text of the Provisional Constitution, the Organic Law, and the Draft of the Permanent Constitution.

The Chapter on International Issues gives the text of the Agreement and Exchange of Notes of the sale of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, besides the latest documents relating to Sino-Japanese issues.

China's Communications—Railways, Roads, Post Office, Telegraphs, Wireless, Telephones and Aviation—are very fully dealt with.

Father D'Elia, in the Chapter on Religions, contributes an interesting Chronological Review of Catholic Missions in China.

Mr. E. Kann is again responsible for the Chapter on Currency and Banking, and the Loan Tables.

A new feature is a Chapter on China's Modern Industries.

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The Depression Lifts—Almost Everybody Wants to Do Business in China!

The following inquiries pertaining to business connections in China have been received at the American Consulate-General at Shanghai. Persons or firms in China desiring to communicate with the interests responsible for these inquiries should write to the Commercial Office, U. S. Consulate-General, Shanghai, giving the number of the particular inquiry:

404 —A Bangkok exporter of kapok wishes to contact importers in China.
405 —Chicago firm desires to locate a distributor for its aluminum paint products.
406 —A New York firm is desirous of contacting suppliers of perilla oil.
407 —A New York firm engaged in manufacture and export of lithographed sheet pictures and art calendars, also designing and printing fancy multi-colored labels, wraps, bands, posters, etc., for the candy, cigar and cosmetic industries, perfumeries, desires to get in touch with users of its products.
408 —San Francisco manufacturers of a line of washable silk dresses in collegian, street, afternoon, cocktail and sport styles, wish to appoint an exclusive agent in this territory.
409 —A New York firm wants to act as sole agent for exporters of China products.
410 —A firm in Chungking desires to communicate with Shanghai exporters of asbestos and mica.
411 —A Chinese firm is interested in exporting iron and iron ore.
412 —A San Francisco firm is desirous of purchasing second-hand cotton sacks, such as flour sacks, rice sacks, sugar sacks, etc., also any kind of rags, such as wiping rags, roofing rags and woollen rags.
413 —Party desires to market Hupeh products, such as copper ore, gall nuts, varnish, tung oil.
414 —A Los Angeles firm offers a line of brushes, including floor brushes, street push brushes, counter dusters, toilet brushes, fruit brushes, etc.
415 —Party in Chicago is in the market for open cane webbing in rolls or bolts.
416 (588)—A New York film company desires to market its motion pictures in China.
417 (589)—A firm in New York seeks a Shanghai distributor for a line of aromatic chemicals and flower oils.
418 (590)—An Ohio firm is looking for a connection to market a line of electric refrigerators.
419 (591)—A New Jersey company offers industrial chemicals including scrap celluloid.
420 (592)—A New York corporation is interested in the purchase of molybdenum ore.
421 (593)—A Shanghai distributor is sought by a company in New York City for a line of brushes and other equipment for use of lithographers, engravers, etc.
422 (594)—An export agent in New York City desires to act as such for Shanghai firms.
423 (595)—A Los Angeles company seeks a China market for motion picture films.
424 (596)—Thorium nitrate is offered by a company in Philadelphia.
425 (597)—Several Vancouver, Washington, firms seek outlets for lumber and wood products, dairy products, canned foodstuffs, woolen goods and iron pipes.
426 (598)—A Detroit firm seeks a Shanghai distributor for a line of honing tools for use of motor manufacturers and repair shops.
427 (599)—A Seattle organization desires to market second hand machinery for flour mills, feed mills, grain elevator, etc.
428 (600)—A large grocery company on the Pacific Coast offers a line of canned foodstuffs.
429 (601)—A firm in Oregon offers a line of jams, jellies, fruit butters, etc.
430 (602)—An exporter in New York seeks a Shanghai representative for a "heat prover" for servicing oil burners and four-cycle Diesel engines.
431 (603)—A Kansas City firm desires to market its engines, power saw pumps and similar equipment for small power users.
432 (604)—A machine company in New York City seeks an outlet for universal joints for automotive and marine purposes.
433 (605)—A line of electric refrigerators is offered for export by a New York City organization.
434 (606)—Two lines of radios are seeking Shanghai representation.
435 (607)—A New York firm desires to buy Chinese straw matting.
436 (608)—Water and beverage coolers are offered for export by a New York firm.
437 (609)—A New York export firm of long experience desires to act as import agent for China products.
438 —A Los Angeles firm wishes to import old dark cotton scrap rags for the manufacture of roofing felt.
439 —A New York firm is interested in importing Chinese straw, 36" wide and 40 yards long, in rolls of 60 pounds each.
440 —Detroit manufacturers desire to market Steel Windows, Mechanical Window Operating Devices and Steel Roof Deck.
441 (610)—A New York City firm seeks a Shanghai sales outlet for its line of incandescent lamps; also for a line of electrodes for use in the manufacture of Neon signs.
442 (611)—A Pacific Coast company offers a line of wines, whiskeys and liqueurs.
443 (612)—A machine for freezing and dispensing ice cream is offered by a Los Angeles firm.
444 (613)—A Chicago firm desires to market a new printing machine which they claim eliminates slip sheeting.
445 (614)—An extensive line of lighting equipment is offered by a New York City company.
446 (615)—A New York firm seeks a Shanghai sales representative for a large line of steel products, new, defective and waste.
447 (616)—A New York company desires to import edible vegetable oils, such as cottonseed, peanut, soy bean etc.
448 (617)—Manufacturers of a line of radio sets wish to be represented in the Shanghai market.
449 (618)—A California enterprise offers ready-made knockdown houses for the China market.
450 (619)—A San Francisco firm desires Shanghai representation for its lubricants.
451 (620)—Paints, lacquers, waterproofing materials and building supplies are offered by a Cleveland firm.
452 (621)—A California corporation desires a trade connection in Shanghai to sell a line of concentrated and dehydrated vegetables.
453 (622)—A Los Angeles firm is interested in marketing their various steel equipment in Shanghai.
454 (623)—A large Los Angeles firm of fruit juice manufacturers wishes to obtain a connection in Shanghai.
455 (624)—An Illinois firm offers a line of hose sprinklers.
456 (625)—A Los Angeles organization, manufacturers of retread automobile tires, desire to make a contact for the sale of their products.
457 (626)—A California firm offers old newspapers.
458 (627)—A firm in Los Angeles and another in Portland, Ore., offer high grade and reasonably priced batteries.
459 (628)—A Pacific Coast iron works desires to market floor drains.
460 (629)—An organization in New York City seeks a Shanghai trade connection for a crankless opposed piston oil engine.
461 (630)—An Illinois firm desires to market chain hoists.
462 (631)—A gauge for measuring liquid in tanks is offered by a New York company.
463 (632)—A market is sought for a line of bronze bearings by a Michigan firm.
464 (633)—A Los Angeles firm desires to export scrap glass to China.
465 (634)—A Vermont firm offers a line of cellulose wrapping paper of decorative design.
466 (635)—An individual in New York City desires to import fancy feathers.
467 (636)—A Los Angeles corporation seeks Shanghai representation for electrical equipment and devices for use by automotive dealers and for servicing automobiles such as battery chargers, condenser testers, synchronizers, etc.
468 —New York manufacturers desire to market their line of radio receivers in this territory.
469 —New Jersey manufacturers of a line of construction equipment, including building mixers, paving mixers, pneumatic placers, pneumatic grout mixers, steel towers and masts, chuting equipment, buckets, hoppers, carts, bin gates, bar benders and cutters, are desirous of securing representation in China.
470 —California exporter of women's clothing wishes to get in touch with parties interested in this line.
471 —A Chinese concern wishes to market talc in the United States.
472 —Los Angeles manufacturers of a line of leather goods, specializing in saddlery, desire to find a distributor in this territory.
473 —A New York manufacturer of musical instruments and supplies is interested in contacting wholesale distributors to handle the sale of strings for musical instruments.
747 (637)—A Pacific Coast company desires to market asphalts, gipsonite, talc and bentonite.
475 (638)—A manufacturer of wooden barrels, kegs, pails and kits in Tacoma, Washington, is interested in contacting manufacturers of soy sauce.
476 (639)—A New York City firm seeks a market for old newspapers.
477 (640)—A New York corporation offers a line of radios.
478 (641)—A chemical company in New York desires to export calcium chloride for use in street and highway construction.
479 (642)—A well-known Illinois firm seeks Shanghai representation for a line of blackboards, globes, maps, erasers, crayons, etc.
480 (643)—An individual in New York City desires to import sesame seed.
481 (644)—A Michigan manufacturer desires to market electric fans, mixers and juice extractors.
482 (645)—A line of microphones is offered by a New York City firm.
483 (646)—A Detroit company seeks Shanghai representation for its line of steel products, such as windows, doors and roofs.
484 (647)—A manufacturer in New Hampshire offers a line of stainless steel cutlery and miscellaneous kitchen labor-saving devices.
485 (648)—An auto equipment firm in Michigan desires Shanghai representation for hydraulic shock absorbers.
486 (649)—An individual in New York City desires a business contact in Shanghai as he represents manufacturers of equipment for making bricks; hollow blocks, tiles, etc. Also vibrating screens for use in sand and gravel plants.
487 (650)—A supply company in St. Louis wishes to import 11" round reeds and flat bamboo sticks.
488 (651)—A Chicago firm seeks a market for stencil paper.
489 (652)—An individual in New York City desires to contact importers of chemicals and by-products.
490 (653)—A San Francisco rug company wishes to import Chinese rugs.
491 (654)—A Kansas City organization seeks Shanghai representative for machines for repair and maintenance of streets and highways.
492 (655)—A Chicago company seeks a local distributor for a line of slot-machine games.
493 (656)—Automobiles and automobile parts of all kinds are offered by an individual in New York City.
494 (657)—An individual in Chicago desires to import open can webbing.
495 (658)—A machinery company in New York is anxious to market a line of equipment for making razor blades, lacquering, tubes for tooth paste, fruit cutting, lamp shades, etc.
496 (659)—Machinery for tire retreading is offered by a New York firm.
497 (660)—A Rochester, New York, firms seeks a local distributor for its line of sound equipment for theaters.
498 (661)—A Duluth firm is offering an air conditioned refrigerator for machine-made ice.
499 (662)—A Shanghai representative is desired by a California firm manufacturing oil burners.
500 (663)—A California firm is interested in purchasing soapstone ashtrays and novelties; also white embroidery.
501 (664)—A New York company is interested in contacting a local distributor for a line of automobile parts and accesories.
502 (665)—A long-established company in San Francisco offers a line of lumber—Douglas fir, spruce, hemlock, California Redwood,

(*Continued on page* 142)

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THE DEPRESSION LIFTS—ALMOST EVERYBODY WANTS TO DO BUSINESS IN CHINA!

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Ponderosa and sugar pine.

516 —A firm in New York City is interested in importing carpet wools from China.

517 —A Seattle firm has for sale a 10,100 ton steel Diesel powered ship, 427 ft. long, 56 ft. beam, equipped with electric windlass, 12 electric winches, electric lights, wireless 12 5-ton booms, 1 30-ton boom at No. 2 hold, 16 12" diameter ventilators, to cargo space, moulded beams. Gross tonnage 5947, ret 3730 dead weight 10,100 draft, loaded 27' 11".

518 —A Shanghai firm wishes to import Californian wines and American liquors.

519 —A firm in Baghdad, Iraq, desires to get in touch with exporters of silk and cotton socks.

520 —A New York City firm is desirous of communicating with exporters of edible vegetable oils, such as cottonseed, peanut, soy bean, etc.

521 (678)—A firm in southern California desires to contact an exporter from China of fire clays, particularly those with a high alumina content.

522 (674)—A Cleveland company seeks a Shanghai connection for the distribution of its lines of plumbing and hardware; oil faucets and specialties; chemical pumps and valves made to resist chemical or corrosive action.

523 (675)—A Georgia firm desires to market paper shell pecans in China.

524 (676)—A New York City firm is interested in importing sesame seed, bristles, horsehair and egg albumen.

525 (677)—A Shanghai distributor is sought for a line of cosmetics manufactured in California.

526 (678)—A Chicago organization seeks a market for its industrial and household filters.

527 (679)—An Indiana manufacturer offers a line of electric refrigerators.

30,000 REDS MARCHING ON LANCHOW, KANSU CAPITAL

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They are Chinese, too, and must they also suffer before the Reds have been defeated, and crushed?

Second Cross-Yangtze Swimming Contest Held at Hankow

The cross-Yangtze swimming marathon was held in the Wuhan area last Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Starting at the Huanghouloo Jetty in Wuchang, the contestants swam down river to the San Peh Wharf on the Hankow side, near the American Consulate. Over two hundred men entered the race. Each contestant was furnished with a private sampan, thus insuring safety. Glorious weather greeted the event and thousands of spectators witnessed the scene. Madame Chang Chun, wife of the Governor of Hupeh, and Madame K. C. Wu, wife of Hankow's mayor, distributed the prizes to the successful contestants. The distance covered by the racers was about two miles. A majority of the swimmers are connected with the Wuhan Garrison Headquarters, which sponsored the event.

Hankow, Sept. 23, 1935.

Read Your Health In The Palm Of Your Hand.

Stretch the hand out flat and look at the colouring which lies just beneath the outer skin. If you are in good health the flesh will be a mottled rosy pink. Should the pink tones appear pale, the probability is that your blood lacks haemoglobin (red colouring) and red corpuscles. Here is the reason why many people are not exactly well; some are really ill.

The blood carries life force and nutriment to every part of the body. If the blood is low in haemoglobin and red corpuscles, the person is more or less anaemic or "run-down"... easily tired ... lacking in vitality ... perhaps close to serious sickness.

Fortunately the vitality of the blood can be increased in the majority of cases, as was proved in a special clinic of 40 persons whose haemoglobin and red corpuscles were low. Under competent direction these patients took a 30-day treatment of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Blood tests taken before and after treatment demonstrated conclusively in the microscope how this excellent remedy had built up the vitality of the blood and restored health and vigour.

If your palm or your feelings tell you your blood is not up to normal, try a 30-day treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You, too, will probably experience the same pick-up in general health and the same gain in strength and vitality as were observed in the persons forming the clinic. Health is precious. Let Dr. Williams' Pink Pills help you keep it. This tested remedy has amply proved its restorative qualities. Of chemists everywhere.

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BRITAIN AND ITALY REASSURE EACH OTHER WHILE MUSSOLINI MASSES TROOPS IN AFRICA

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they could effect his escape. To do this, however, would be a very difficult task as his wrist is fastened by a solid gold chain to that of his guards, who have been warned that they would be shot if their charge escaped.

The famous soothsayer and priest, Abahanna, who is a faithful adherent of Emperor Haile Selassie, acts as the principal jailer, while 300 armed guards patrol the villa fortress day and night. Barbed wire fences, electric alarm signals, high stone walls and trained sheep-dogs, surround the fortress. Nevertheless, the Emperor has ordered that the royal prisoner be treated with the greatest consideration. The priest Abahanna has been authorized to draw generously from the Royal treasury to satisfy the wants of Jassou. His prison is handsomely furnished. He is provided with champagne, liqueurs, fine wines and other delicacies, together with any books and magazines he desires. He is also permitted to have a gramaphone and a piano, and is allowed feminine company. In addition, he is permitted to stroll every day under guard in the grassy court-yard of the prison.

Soviets Prefer Tranquility to Communism, Moscow Reports State

The most serious menace to the tranquility of the U.S.S.R. in the immediate future is seen by competent circles in Moscow to lie in the situation in Western Europe. A strong sentiment in favor of a united European front for peace, even at the price of Communist idealogy, begins to manifest itself even among Soviet leaders, according to a *Havas* message from Moscow Sept. 18. Grave accusations were levelled at Stalin and the Soviet Foreign Commissar, particularly by Dr. Paul Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda, in a fiery speech at the recent National-Socialist Congress in Germany in which he described Communism as a menace to the universe. Germany, he said, would make a valuable contribution to the world by leading the fight against it.

Official circles in Moscow took the view that representations on the subject would do nothing to alter the situation. The solution of the Germano-Soviet problem, they feel, will have to be sought by other means.

Radek Says U.S.S.R. Wants a Free Ethiopia

In a recent article in *Izvestia*, Karl Radek, well-known Soviet journalist, analyzed the causes underlying the struggle of the imperialistic powers for Abyssinia and pointed out: "Since following her imperialistic interests, Great Britain resists loosing the forces of war and she deserves support there in her strivings for peace. However, the entire history of the Abyssinian conflict warns against ignoring the knot of imperialistic interests which is now concealed behind the struggle for the alleged Abyssinian independence. The Soviet public sympathizes with steps which may arrest imperialistic aggression but while struggling for peace it remembers that we stand fot a really free Abyssinia which, through the forces of her broad masses will find a way out of her medieval barbarity; whereas the imperialists are for an illusory freedom of Abyssinia which in reality masks a joint enslavement of the latter and such can result from the bargaining of the imperialistic powers. It must be said beforehand that the U.S.S.R. is struggling for peace and will support everyone in the struggle but at the same time it must be said that the U.S.S.R. is an opponent of the principle of colonial enslavement."

George Hanson's Suicide Due to "Shame" Caused by Transfer

Direct responsibility for the recent suicide of George Hanson, former American consul at Harbin and veteran of the American consular service in the Far East, was charged to the Department of State Sept. 19 by Carleton Baker, himself a former official of the foreign service. "Mr. Hanson lived in the Orient long enough to follow Oriental ways. I think he committed 'hara kiri' rather than be shamed by his transpes from the important Ethiopian post to Greece," declared Mr. Baker. Promising men in the consular and diplomatic service are "shunted around" after they have achieved success, Mr. Baker said, thereby making for discontent among the personnel.

Mr. Hanson, one of the most popular officials in the Far East, was ordered to Addis Ababa shortly after the Italian-Ethiopian dispute began to assume serious proportions. While he was on his way, however, the orders were countermanded, the official explanation being that Mr. Hanson was not versed in the near Eastern languages, a requirement deemed important in view of the Mediterranean complications of the Ethiopian situation. Mr. Hanson was then told to proceed to Salonika Greece.